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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Golden Spike Closes Rail Era

Japan Makes Formal Refusal

MacDonald, in Crisis, Has Hope

Portugal Would Hold Election

Spain's Speech Is Castilian

King George Tells Parliament

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES drives a golden spike at Bieber, Calif., and—the days of major railroad building in the United States are probably at an end. The Great Northern, in which Mr. James is a large stockholder, gradually extended a line from Spokane southward through Bend and Klamath Falls to Bieber. The Western Pacific, which Mr. James controls, extends a line from Keddie 212 miles northward to Bieber. The objective of James J. Hill is realized after his time—the Great Northern has an outlet into San Francisco. The new route, skirting the eastern slope of the Cascades, connects San Francisco with Portland, the Sacramento Valley with the Columbia—gives the Southern Pacific competition at last from Mexico to Canada. Back come visions of the mighty developers of the West, the railroad kings, Hill, Huntington, Stanford, Harriman. And back of the great, romantic battles of the empire builders was the dream, 78 years ago, of a Secretary of War who, on May 6, 1853, authorized the daring explorations which were in due course to give routes to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Great Northern and the Western Pacific. That courageous, far-seeing Secretary of War was Jefferson Davis, afterward President of the Confederacy.

¶ Japan formally rejects the United States' proposal for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Manchuria. The Washington-Tokyo exchanges, temporarily held confidential, put up a momentous next move to the State Department. Several courses of action are possible, but all are based upon a single fact—Japan has violated its solemn obligation under the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact.

¶ Premier MacDonald declares that only concerted international action can prevent the collapse of world credit. He says to the guests at the Lord Mayor's banquet—and to the world over the radio—that Germany must be saved from financial crisis or she wil become the tenpin that knocks down the whole row. He praises President Hoover for the moratorium, promises that sterling will soon be stabilized, accepts the Canadian invitation to an Empire economic conference. He does not speak of tariffs or Manchuria. The Prime Minister paints a sorry but not hopeless picture. He sees men as suffering, distraught—but still able to save their world.

¶ Portugal prepares for general elections—but no date is set. The Dictatorship says elections may be held when there is no danger of the country going back under the old political party system. Orators harangue the people, with more or less freedom, and it is said the press censorship is to be reduced. The Dictatorship, which has been in power since 1926, has a novel plan of suffrage. The right to vote is for men who are the heads of families and who can read and write, for men who pay taxes of more than 100 escudos, and for women over 21 who have college or primary certificates. This voting plan is vigorously opposed—by the bachelors.

¶ The Spanish Central Government maintains that the speech of Spain is Castilian. Catalonia makes a hard fight to use the regional tongue for educational purposes and in the end wins a compromise. Its own language may be taught, but Castilian may not be neglected. Everybody is satisfied—unless it be the children who must be proficient in two languages instead of one.

¶ King George and Queen Mary reopen Parliament with the ceremonial show that makes Britain the most glittering democracy. Golden coaches, liveried postilions and wigged functionaries are followed by straightforward declarations in the speech from the Throne that the spoken will of the electorate shall be carried out by unfettered ministers as they promote world peace, support the League of Nations, forward disarmament, coöperate to restore international trade, wrestle with the India question and other problems of the nations of the British Commonwealth and nurture confidence and a favorable trade balance at home. All of which proves that His Majesty is a modern—that kings can get down to cases.

¶ Istanbul reports the loss of new Suleimanieh school building through fire. The night watchman detected the flames but could not notify the fire department because a dial telephone had been put in. The watchman explains that he has not learned to talk with the hands. Things must have changed in Turkey. In the old days of baggy trousers and veiled ladies the hands were the active verbs of any Turkish conversation.

Wheat Sets Record In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Official estimates give South Australia the largest harvest in its history this season—nearly 60,000,000 bushels. It is expected that there will be an exportable surplus of at least 54,000,000 bushels.

Since propaganda is being circulated urging farmers, owing to the low price of wheat, not to market their supplies, Mr. Stanley Whitford, Minister of Agriculture, issued an official warning that such a movement, in the present financial crisis, might lead to national bankruptcy.

Events in Reich Push Bruening Toward Right

Political Truce Hampered by Insistent Demands for Treaty Revision

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The real choice for Germany at this moment is between the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Gen. Wilhelm Groener on one side, and Herr Adolf Hitler and Alfred Hugenberg on the other. President von Hindenburg has done his best to keep in office the Chancellor whom he politically discovered, and who has, in fact, fully justified the hopes that were placed in him.

Yet though it is possible to make this clear division between Dr. Bruening and Herr Hitler, and although the European countries have no doubt as to their preference, there are forces at work which tend to break down the distinction. Everything pushes the Chancellor to the Right, and the Right, in the most extreme sense, professes its willingness to accept the responsibilities of Government.

Dr. Julius Curtius was obliged to resign as Foreign Minister despite his definite acceptance of the foreign program of the Hitlerites and of the Hugenberg Nationalists. The Chancellor faced a Reichstag in which there was no trustworthy majority. It is true that he managed to obtain a narrow margin of votes, but the situation was too uncertain to run the risk of defeat often.

Power Delicately Poised

On one side are the parties of the Left, notably the Social Democrats, and some of the groups of the Center. On the other side are the so-called National Socialists of Herr Hitler, and the Nationalists of Dr. Hugenberg, together with members of the Center groups. The Communists are likewise against the Government, as they are against all ordinary governments. It is impossible therefore, with the balance of parliamentary power so delicately poised, for the Government to be sure of any tenure of office while Parliament is sitting.

Yet a government is necessary, and the only alternative to the present Government is doubtless a government of the Right which, if it made good its words, would frighten all Europe. In these circumstances Chancellor Bruening has, with the support of President von Hindenburg, managed as much as possible without Parliament.

In a relatively mild manner, and with intermissions, Germany is under a dictatorial régime. The Chancellor's program is simple: it is to defend the currency of the gold mark. If Germany does not resort to inflation, and if Germany does not fall into revolution, the mark should remain steady.

But there are immense difficulties. Unemployment on a vast scale exists in Germany, and the Chancellor is obliged to impose the strictest economies with reduced salaries, with prices kept down, and with the abandonment of reparation payments.

Political Truce Difficult

Effective assistance of Germany depends largely on the possibility of a political truce. But the clamors of his countrymen for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles and the relief of the German army from the disabilities that were placed upon it, make a political truce difficult, especially as the Chancellor's own sympathies, and the sympathies of nearly all Germans (though many have doubts as to the opportuneness of aggressive propaganda) are precisely in favor of revision and removal of disabilities.

It is clear that the coming winter will provide a severe test. Fundamentally, there is only one Germany—all parties pursue the same objectives. But there are those who pursue them reasonably and there are those who pursue them unreasonably. The choice is between government by decree as provided for in the Constitution, and a veritable dictatorship of extreme forces which might plunge Germany into a wild adventure.

The task is arduous, and we should not be unduly critical of the Chancellor if his views often clash with those of the neighbors of Germany.

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SLOW-UP POLICY DUE IN NATION, MRS. POOLE SAYS

Candidate for President of Women's Clubs Outlines Proposed Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Nov. 10—Policies which will govern the 2,000,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs if Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts is elected president at the biennial convention next summer in Seattle were outlined by Mrs. Poole at the thirty-seventh convention of the New York State Federation here last night.

Fewer resolutions and concentration on a small number of major objectives to which the federation already is committed, such as the World Court and a federal department of education, head Mrs. Poole's platform which she is presenting at this time to the New York and Pennsylvania federations.

Later in the winter Mrs. Poole will speak in Virginia and her campaign will end with speeches before some of the western federations next spring.

More attention to junior members and rural women are on Mrs. Poole's list of objectives and she wishes to stress the training of leaders in these two groups as well as among the older women.

Machine Output Deplored

"The keynote of the twentieth century will be slow up, just as the keynote of the nineteenth century was speed up," said Mrs. Poole. "We must stop turning machine products out of the home and school. We are losing the poise and clear thinking which characterized our grandmothers. We must teach citizenship differently from our present practice. The national habit of criticism obscures the good in our public officials.

"While it would be foolish to say they never make mistakes, it is equally foolish to condemn them utterly for their faults. We give too much lip service to peace and not enough effort to developing international respect through human contacts."

Mrs. Poole has recently returned from South America, and she urged greater friendliness between the countries on the western hemisphere, which she said can only come about by bridging the long distance between New York City and Rio de Janeiro.

Reconciliation of Views

She said there must come an abandonment of the American tendency to make people over; reconciliation between the Latin and Saxon points of view as to which comes first,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Inventor of Guns Has Plan to Give Jobs to 3,000,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—A man who designed an anti-aircraft gun adopted by the United States during the World War now has an idea to restore prosperity.

He would use the motorists' pennies to help pay for an $8,000,000,000 super-highway that would criss-cross the continent.

Mr. A. S. Baldwin believes his plan would set the wheels of industry whirring, resulting in employment "equivalent to putting 3,000,000 men to work at salaries averaging $2000 a year for 10 years."

He announced he has submitted the proposal to President Hoover, the 48 governors, and congressional leaders. An issue of treasury notes would take care of the first cost of the road. Passenger cars traveling over the 14,300-mile highway would pay toll of 1 cent a mile until the undertaking was paid for.

The "Baldwin Superhighway" would be 500 feet wide, with 10 traffic lanes running in each direction. If you wished to go 30 miles an hour, you would drive on a 30-mile-an-hour lane. There would be other lanes for 50, 70, 90 and 110-mile speeds.

Besides the pennies of motorists, income from the 300 hotels and tourist camps, 200 gas stations and other businesses which would be operated in connection with the highway, would be used to pay for the road.

Washington Beauty Marred by Parkers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Parked cars are wrecking the beauty of Washington, so far as the Fine Arts Commission is concerned, and it wants something done about it.

Otherwise the parking problem will be laid before Congress, the commission says, to see whether machines will be permitted to stand about in parks and before public buildings.

Its complaint was contained in a letter sent to the National George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and was built largely about next year's celebration, which is expected to draw millions of visitors here. The commission said it found that "absolutely no plans to provide accommodations for them when they come here" had been made.

NOVA SCOTIA MILL OPENS

SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 10 (AP)—Idle since the first week in October, the blooming mill at the Sydney Steel Plant will start operations again on Thursday. Between 175 and 200 men will be given full-time employment for at least three weeks, officials said.

Portuguese Await Free Vote; Dictatorship Guards Reforms

Republicans Demand Cut in Military Expenditure, Now at High Figure

By SEBASTIAN DA COSTA

Commander Da Costa, an ardent opponent of the present régime in Portugal, was formerly an officer in the Portuguese Navy. He is now living in France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Free elections is the cry of the Portuguese Republicans whose leaders, such of them as have escaped imprisonment and exile, are determined to continue the fight against the present Dictatorship until victory is won.

The first reform to which the Republicans intend to set their hands as soon as the parliamentary system is restored, is the abnormal military expenditure which today absorbs no less than 50 per cent of the country's budget. Included in this figure is a considerable sum for the upkeep of the gendarmerie without which the Dictatorship would be unable to keep itself in power.

The Republicans feel this money would be better spent on the many

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Government Engaged in Framing Code and Electoral Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—The Portuguese Government is now actively engaged in working out a new administrative code and electoral law in preparation for a return to constitutionality.

Nevertheless, although elections have been much spoken of and the Dictatorship, as well as its adversaries, is busy with preparatory propaganda throughout the country, it is doubtful whether voting will take place as soon as has been expected.

The Government has repeatedly declared in public speeches and press interviews its determination not to allow the nation to fall back under the administration of the former political party system.

The Constitution which the Dictatorship wishes to establish in Portugal is one which will perpetuate the national reforms, which the Dictatorship undertook, and declares to have been achieved in great part. The political affairs of the nation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

GOV. ELY MAKES PLEA FOR ACTION TO LEGISLATURE

Executive Urges Speedy Adoption of Deductible Insurance Plan

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today urged the Massachusetts Legislature to pass the so-called deductible automobile insurance bill which would make careless motorists pay the second $100 in damage claims out of their own pocketbooks.

In a special message the Chief Executive told the legislators that the deductible plan was the only proposal before them that would enable the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate rates which would be as low or lower than the 1931 figures.

Unless this plan is adopted in the short time the Legislature has left before closing its special session, the Governor declared that he would be obliged to permit the Insurance Commissioner to put his proposed schedule of higher rates for 1932 into effect at once.

For the Legislature to take it into its own hands to force the Insurance Commissioner to promulgate 1931 rates in 1932, without any change in the policy of the law, would be without precedent, the Governor declared.

Following preliminary remarks in which he called attention to the rapidity with which insurance proposals have been tossed out of the legislative window, the Governor said that in the absence of any more progressive proposals, the deductible policy bill is the one which will furnish momentary relief, at least, from mounting insurance rates.

Governor Ely called the plan a safety measure which, in effect, imposes a penalty upon the careless operator and allows the careful driver to take out insurance at slightly lower rates than those who are involved in accidents.

Two kinds of compulsory policies have been proposed, he said; first, a full policy under the present law, and, secondly, a deductible policy. Rates for both forms would be fixed by the commissioner, he said. Under provisions of the law, which would make it optional with motorists as to which form they would choose, those who endeavor to be careful would be allowed to buy compulsory insurance that the State compels them to take out, at lower rates, while those who are careless under the deductible form, he pointed out, would be compelled to contribute to damage costs.

As a further explanation, the Governor said that in making the second $100 deductible, all controversy over claims under $100, or 45 per cent of all claims, would be eliminated. As a curb to fraud, Governor Ely further advised the Legislature to pass the bills to eliminate "guest" claims and to require that notices of accidents be filed with insurance companies within 30 days after the accident.

Several bills designed to remedy high motor insurance rates were defeated by the Senate, yesterday. Among them was the deductible insurance bill which was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

A bill ordered to a third reading provided for the elimination of passenger claims for damages. A measure reaching the engrossment stage required the insurance commissioner to take traffic congestion into consideration when fixing rates for any locality.

Among the measures refused by the Senate were those providing that operators of cars instead of the owners be insured, that a time limit of 30 days be set for filing claims with insurance companies, that a rating and control bureau be established to fix rates and check up on claims.

CLYDE SHIPYARDS RECEIVE CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—During the past few weeks of October, three Clyde ship yards whose building berths were empty have all received a contract, and other orders are expected in the near futu-

BRITISH INTEND TO ACT AGAINST GOODS DUMPING

King's Speech Emphasizes 'Unfettered Discretion' Given by Voters

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10—The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons debate upon the King's speech from the Throne before a crowded and intensely attentive house today, announced that decision will be reached and, if found necessary, action will be taken before Parliament rises for the Christmas vacation upon the question of dumping foreign goods in Britain. Meanwhile the Government will take up all the time at the disposal of the House to expedite the work that has to be done.

The first cheer of the debate was when the Conservative proposer of the address to the King touched upon the controversial question of tariffs. On this subject Mr. MacDonald indicated that the Government considers itself fully empowered to act. He made the point, however, that diagnosis must precede treatment and that conditions have been changing so rapidly that it isn't possible to decide right off what will be the best action to take. He dwelt upon the need for international reconsideration of economic conditions but declared that mistakes made since 1918 can only be remedied by agreement of all nations concerned. No time would be lost in starting negotiations.

The Round Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald said, would go on and he hoped agreement would be reached such as would enable the Government to take early action. Replying to a question from Viscountess Astor, Mr. MacDonald indicated that the Government looks forward to continuing the system which has worked well of appointing women as Ministers.

The King and Queen reopened Parliament today with traditional ceremonial, the reception of their gilt coach in the streets, which were crowded despite the rainy weather, being even more enthusiastic than usual.

The speech from the throne leaves the Government an absolutely free hand. It declares that the Ministry has received from the electorate "unfettered discretion" to consider every proposal likely to reëstablish confidence and insure a favorable trade balance. Decisions, it says, will be taken and applied with the least possible delay and any necessary legislation undertaken.

The speech declares the Government's intention to promote world peace and good will, support the League of Nations, help forward the Disarmament Conference and cooperate internationally to restore trade.

It also makes cordial mention of the Indian Round Table Conference now sitting here and the British Empire Conference which takes place at Ottawa in July, and announces a measure to be introduced to "make clear the powers of Dominion parliaments and promote free coöperation among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." The fact that no reference whatever is made to any other specific legislation is taken to emphasize the freedom of action given to the Prime Minister.

INCOME AND LEISURE BALANCE SOUGHT

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—If capitalism is to survive, says the Rev. Dr. Robbins Wolcott Barstow, president of the Hartford Theological Seminary, it must provide ample leisure and employment security for workers.

"We have developed to the nth degree a great economic system," Dr. Barstow last night told New York Congregational Club. "We are now faced with the question whether we can use it wisely. Fabulous wealth has become concentrated in the hands of a few, while a great multitude does not have even the opportunity of earning a living. A readjustment of possessions, income and leisure is called for."

GANDHI INTENDS TO FINISH WORK AT ROUND TABLE

Yields to Congress Party's Wishes by Canceling Lecture Engagements

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10 — Mahatma Gandhi intends staying in England so long as the work of the Round Table Conference keeps him here. This was the reply he made yesterday in answer to a query as to whether he proposed to return to India forthwith, in view of the decision reached by the working committee at Bombay that his attendance at the conference now appeared to be unnecessary.

Mr. Gandhi was observing his customary day of silence, but with pen and paper he answered my question. He had just returned from a week-end trip to Oxford, where he had been the guest of the master of Balliol in the peaceful atmosphere of the university town where he went to ponder questions connected with the Round Table.

He indicated he has received no message from the working committee of the All-India National Congress advising his return to India, although the press reports such a message had been sent to him.

However, in anticipation of receiving such a message, Mr. Gandhi stated: "I feel it would be wrong on my part to leave England so long as the Round Table work keeps me here." He has, however, decided to cancel lecturing engagements in Europe in deference to Congress's wishes.

Desire of the working committee that Mr. Gandhi should return is taken to mean that Congress leaders in India are dissatsified with progress of the Congress's case at the conference. It is widely recognized here Mr. Gandhi's share in the conference has has been confined to putting forth the Congress case.

In other words Congress's demand for complete independence, while not ignored, has not materially altered plans previously laid down that the new constitution should be along federal lines. In this regard those close to Mr. Gandhi are inclined to think he will read complete independence into the federation, so far at least as British India is concerned.

It is generally felt that the conference enters a critical stage this week, when the Prime Minister convenes the minorities committee. No agreement has yet been reached on the Hindu-Moslem controversy, and the situation has to some extent been aggravated by the pact which is reported made by Moslem untouchables and other smaller minorities. This pact, of course, only deepens the problem, since it was definitely formed to counteract demands of the Hindus.

Oil-Drained Hill On Pacific Coast Settles 18 Inches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIGNAL HILL, Calif.—Although the hill upon which this city is built has settled 18 inches in the past decade since oil was discovered, engineers say it will not collapse.

Signal Hill, they affirm, is the most strongly reinforced "mountain" in the world. For, although it contains only a bit more than two square miles of land surface, beneath the ground there are thousands of miles of upright pipe sunk to levels as low as 9000 feet. The protection afforded by this vertical "piling" is further strengthened by a tangle of oil and gas mains laid parallel to the surface and hundreds of miles long.

There are excellent reasons why Signal Hill should be losing its geographical prominence. Wells sunk into the subterranean recesses below it have shot forth many million cubic feet of natural gas and about 500,000,000 barrels of oil within the decade. In addition, great volumes of water and mud have been forced to the surface from lower levels as a result of blowouts and drilling.

AIR TRIP PLANNED IN STRATOSPHERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Travel in the stratosphere, the thin upper reaches of the earth's envelope of air, where the Atlantic could be crossed with ease in 10 hours, is a thing of the near future, according to Prof. Auguste Piccard, the balloonist who ascended to the record height of more than 50,000 feet last May.

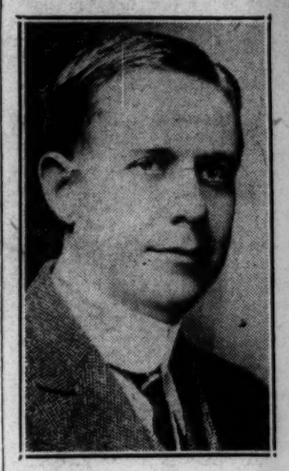
Announcing that another flight is being planned for the summer of 1932 by a group of Belgian physicists, Professor Piccard said his ascension resulted in the obtaining of information about the stratosphere which made high altitude travel a present possibility.

Two airplanes for use in the stratosphere were now being constructed, he said. The rarefied air aloft will require them to have engines three times as powerful as the usual airplane motor, but on the other hand, the fine weather, calm and possibility of predicting weather for long periods in advance which were characteristic of the upper region will be great aids to fast long-distance flights, he added.

MONTE CARLO GETS ASSEMBLY

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 10 (AP)—An ordinance providing for the formation of a national assembly of 15 men, to function until the return of Constitutional Government, was announced today.

Sends Full Report Of Tientsin Riots



Keystone

FRANK P. LOCKHART

United States Consul-General at Tientsin.

Japan Rejects U. S. Request To Withdraw

Action by Washington in Support of Kellogg Pact Held Likely

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—With the receipt of Japan's reply to America's aide mémoire, the State Department is faced with a momentous decision. It is understood that the Japanese reply rejects America's proposals for withdrawing its troops and ending the state of virtual warfare existing in Manchuria.

The State Department, as it is seen here, must decide whether it is prepared to back up its previous admonitions by action, or see the Nine-Power and Kellogg pacts become mere scraps of paper. The following plans are understood to be under consideration:

First, the withdrawal of the American Ambassador, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, from Tokyo, and second, the preparation of a final summons to the Japanese Government of its obligations as a signatory of the Nine-Power Treaty to "respect the territorial integrity of China," as well as Japanese obligations as a signatory of the Kellogg-Briand pact.

This note, it is believed, will be couched in more emphatic and decisive language than any of those which have been exchanged as "aide mémoires" between Washington and Tokyo. Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, is now in the process of drafting it for submission to the Secretary and the President.

Consul Sends Report

A detailed report received last night from Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Consul-General at Tientsin, described the clash there between Chinese and Japanese troops, and stated that casualties were unknown, but the Japanese claimed one petty officer and one soldier killed and the Chinese claimed a number had been wounded. Mr. Lockhart said he had not been able to establish definitely which side fired the first shot. He declared that the Japanese had not gone beyond the boundaries of the concession and that no Chinese troops had been in action, only police having been employed on the Chinese side.

There are 476 American civilians in the Tientsin area and an additional 122 wives and children of the United States Fifth Infantry, two battalions of which are stationed there. The total American military forces are 455.

This is the first serious test of the Kellogg pact, upon which the present and preceding administrations have placed the greatest emphasis as an instrument for putting into effect America's moral support for peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Backing for Kellogg Pact

The State Department has also hoped to impress on France—which has urged American adherence to a security pact in exchange for French support of disarmament at the coming Geneva conference—the possibility of making the Kellogg-Briand pact serve the purpose of a new security pact, even though the former carries no sanctions.

It is obvious accordingly that the Administration has strong reasons for preventing the Kellogg Treaty from falling into oblivion, as it almost certainly would if the State Department now declined to make an emphatic gesture in its behalf.

There is no question here that the Administration believes Japan has violated its non-aggression commitments, both under the Kellogg and the Nine-Power Pacific pacts, by its recent troop movements in Manchuria. The larger question is also involved of possible trouble with Russia. There are estimated to be 50,000 Russian troops east of Lake Baikal; while till recently there were 15,500 Japanese troops in the trouble zone, and many thousands of Chinese, Manchurian and roving brigand soldiers. Up to the present, however, the State Department has taken the ground officially that the Japanese Government will ultimately comply with the request of the League Council and itself, and end hostilities in Chinese territory.

TOKYO SEES NO WAY OF WITHDRAWAL

Commitments in Manchuria Make Deadlock—League Faces Crisis

WAR DECLARATION HELD FALSE RUMOR

Financial Pressure Called Way to Halt Hostilities in Far East

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 10—As the date for the reconvening of the League Council approaches, competent observers feel that Japan is approaching the most critical period in its foreign relations since the Russo-Japanese War. If the present attitude of the military and the Government continues, it seems inevitable that Japan will either withdraw or be expelled from the League, and be equally alienated from the United States, which must uphold the Kellogg pact.

The situation is little short of tragic. Even the best friends of Japan find it hard to sympathize with its attitude. With an excellent case, and certainly more than half the justice on its side, Japan continues to exhibit its case in the worst possible light. The basic trouble is still the fact that the Government cannot control the military, which leaves Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, unable to follow an intelligent line of diplomacy because he cannot guess what the army intends to do next.

On the basis of the present situation nothing short of a miracle can effect even a temporary solution of the Manchurian question when the Council of the League reconvenes at Paris on Nov. 16. Japan continues to base its case solely on the sanctity of the treaties with China, and refuses absolutely to admit that other treaties it has signed including the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power Treaty, have any bearing on the case. The Government admits there is no possibility that the troops can withdraw or that the League's other recommendations can be met before Nov. 16. Indicative of the tendency of the Government to grasp anything resembling a ray of hope is the revelation of the Government's spokesman today that Mr. Eugene Chen, a leader of the Canton rebel government, informed the Japanese diplomatists that if the Canton clique gains control of the Chinese Government it would be willing to make Manchuria a demilitarized zone, with a high commissioner in charge, depending on Japan to handle problems of defense and preservation of order. Such a scheme probably would be the best solution, not only for China and Japan, but for the whole world, considering the present political situation in China.

The chances of its achievement in the reasonably near future, however, are so remote as to be hardly worthy of consideration. Such a program would mean abandonment by China of the theory of a highly centralized government, which the present generation of Chinese leaders certainly will not do. Baron Shidehara has realized that fact all along, hence his policy of friendship toward China.

War Declaration Denied

Alarmist reports circulated in America yesterday, such as that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Heilungkiang leader, was declaring war on Japan were unwarranted. The fact is that Gen. Ma Chan-shan is the wealthiest landholder in Heilungkiang and a nonmilitarist despite his title of "general." He certainly wants only peace and noninterference in Heilungkiang affairs. Such rumors, disseminated by Japan's official news agency in the nationalist press, are typical of the general clumsiness of Japan's propaganda and the sensationalism of the nationalist newspapers. While additional fighting north of the Nonni River bridge is quite possible, competent observers will never believe that the Chinese would attack, as such would be contrary to all their interests. So long as China continues winning her side of the war at Geneva it certainly would not adopt aggressive tactics which would be certain to result in defeat at home. The whole strength of China's position rests in the support of the League and Washington. Should this support be removed, the present Nanking Government would undoubtedly fall and a new régime, willing to patch up some sort of settlement with Japan, would be organized.

Anti-British feeling is lessening following the vigorous protests of the British Embassy. Sir J. A. C. Tilley entertained Japanese newspaper agency executives this afternoon and assured them that the British representatives were not pro-Chinese. He said that Britain hates boycotts as much as Japan, and realizes that the next boycott in China might be directed against her.

The line of the next démarche of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, cannot be forecast here. Whatever communication he is now preparing will be most important. Americans here generally hope that Washington will not be represented at the next session of the League Council. They feel that the Kellogg pact has already proved to be merely a scrap of paper and that further efforts to uphold it with regard to the Manchurian situation would merely result in dangerously

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NEW MEXICAN ENVOY PRAISES MORROW STAND

Dr. Puig Tells Hoover Former U. S. Ambassador Had Sympathy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — Dr. José Manuel Puig y Casaurane, newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States, took the occasion at his credentials presentation ceremonies yesterday to express to President Hoover Mexico's appreciation of the new kind of diplomacy introduced to the world by former Ambassador, the late Mr. Dwight W. Morrow.

"Besides what he accomplished in the fields of moral rapprochement and that of adjustment of interest of our peoples and of points of view of our Government," Dr. Puig said, "Mr. Morrow did, indeed, effect something more, of greater and more lasting results and of more general and useful application in the diplomatic relations between different countries."

Mr. Morrow, he declared, succeeded in proving that a diplomat may fulfill zealously and strictly his primary duties to the people he represents and at the same time feel warm, sincere and constant sympathy for the other people.

Mr. Morrow proved that it is possible, Dr. Puig added, to accept or at least find, an explanation for all the manifestations of a nation's problems, and to see, "even in the strangest or most ostentatious of such manifestations, the expression of characteristics, of moments of evolution in the life of a country, of unsatisfied social needs or of just collective desires."

The new envoy, presenting his letter of credentials, said that his Government hopes that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico may continue to be characterized by the same attitude which "honored Abmassador Morrow and which honors his people."

In response, President Hoover told Dr. Puig that the desire of his Government "to draw even closer the bonds of cordial friendship that happily unite the two republics," is sincerely reciprocated by the Goovernment and people of the United States. He said that it is his desire that the relations between the two countries shall not deviate from the high example furnished by Mr. Morrow.

"I share the hope expressed by you," the President said, "that the principles guiding Ambassador Morrow's labors in Mexico may result in a more general applicatfon of such principles in international relatons to the end that they may be more and more marked by coöperation and friendship based on mutual respect and sympathy and a firm desire for understanding."

Mrs. Sanger Wins Association Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The American Woman's Association has awarded its first annual medal to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the Birth Control League, it was announced last night. The award was established to recognize "distinguished work in the arts, science, business or professions by women in the metropolitan area." The medal was designed by Miss Renée Phahar of New York.

In announcing the award at the fifth annual friendship dinner of the Brooklyn Business and Professional Women's Club, Miss Lena M. Phillips, who headed the committee which made the selection, declared that Mrs. Sanger had "changed the entire social structure of the world." Other members of the committee were Dr. Adele Bildersee, dean of Brooklyn College for Women; Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Miss Mary Dillon and Miss Virginia Roderick. Mrs. Sanger did not attend the dinner.

"Mrs. Sanger has fought a battle against almost every influence which in the past was considered necessary for the success of a cause," Miss Phillips said. "She has fought that battle single-handed and the committee thinks it safe now to say that she has won. She is, therefore, a pioneer of pioneers."

Miss Anne Morgan, president of the American Woman's Association, said that the committee "wanted to pick a woman who had the courage to look ahead and give generations to come something to be grateful for."

Crops Celebrated In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAISON, N. C., Nov. 10—Gov. O. Max Gardner, United States Senator J. W. Bailey (D.), Mr. William A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, and numerous other prominent officials attended a "prosperity festival" held here on Nov. 6. Five thousand people assembled to celebrate the success of the live-at-home campaign and return thanks for the most bountiful food crop this section has known in recent years.

There were no political speeches. While numerous candidates were invited, they were notified beforehand that "politics" would be banned.

Faison is located in one of the most important trucking sections of North Carolina, where bountiful crops this year caused thousands of housewives to can and otherwise preserve much food for use during the coming winter.

NEW YORK-BRAZIL FLIER AT JAMAICA

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 10 (By U. P.)—Bert Hinkler, Australian aviator, took off in his land plane this morning for a flight across the Caribbean Sea to Maracaibo, Venezuela. The flier is en route from New York to Para, Brazil. He arrived here on Oct. 27, flying the entire distance from New York over the ocean in 18 hours

The New York-Para flight is merely to determine weather conditions in the Caribbean area, according to Mr. Hinkler.

WORLD ACTION NEED STRESSED BY MacDONALD

British Prime Minister Praises American Coöperation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10—The necessity for international action to prevent world credit collapse is emphasized by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, in his first public pronouncement since the general election. The occasion was the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guild Hall yesterday which is recognized as an opportunity for the Prime Minister to declare the Government's foreign policy.

This policy, he indicated, hinges upon what is to be done to prevent the collapse of Germany and all which that entails when the freezing arrangement for that country's commercial loans terminates Feb. 29.

"Next month," he said, "we may enter the fringe of the storm area . . . no time is to be lost. A series of piecemeal and ephemeral compromises of a purely temporary nature will not meet the circumstance. A comprehensive and permanent settlement is now required. All states must make concessions for the simple reason that if they do not the world will go from bad to worse until collapse and revolution may be the only way out."

Leading up to this warning, Mr. MacDonald gave a history of recent events and spoke appreciatively of President Hoover's moratorium, which he described as "timely." He also asked: "Who can say what would have happened had the United States President remained merely an anxious spectator or had he been discouraged into inactivity by the obvious difficulties of applying his proposal?"

"An examination of the present crisis leads inevitably back to the economic care of Europe," he said. "This has been attacked by committee after committee of the League of Nations, and also by certain governments, but everyone has sooner or later come up against the question of reparations and war debts.

"The United States has let it be known that these questions have a direct bearing upon disarmament."

Turning to the home situation, Mr. MacDonald said the Government's first problems are to balance the budget and balance trade.

"We cannot live on borrowing," he said. "We cannot live on the destruction of our capital. We must solve the budget matter as quickly as possible."

It was announced that Britain accepts the Canadian Government's invitation to the empire economic conference in Ottawa in July.

MEXICO ANNOUNCES SLIDING WOOL TARIFF

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10 (AP)—A sliding tariff on wool has been announced by the Government to protect and build up the industry in Mexico.

A year's grace is allowed to develop home production before the measure becomes effective, so as not to cramp industries manufacturing wool products. In some cases present tariffs of 35 cents become 50 cents next year, and nearly a dollar in 1933. President Ortiz Rubio has been vested with extraordinary powers by the Senate to effect reforms in other tariff laws.

CHICAGO TO DETROIT FLOWN IN AN HOUR

DETROIT, Nov. 10 (AP)—Favored by a strong tail wind, Lowell Bayles, speed pilot, flew his monoplane from Chicago to Detroit yesterday in an hour and five mfnutes, a distance of approximately 250 miles.

Mr. Bayles, who plans to try for a speed record for land planes here this week, said he believed he could have "cruised 70 miles an hour faster" without difficulty. Miss Maud Tait, woman pilot who plans to try for a woman's speed record, arrived shortly after Mr. Bayles.

Canada Lifts Tax On Lumber Imports

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Nov. 10

CANADA has lifted the special excise tax of 1 per cent on certain imported boards, planks, and deals, a memorandum just issued by the Department of National Revenue shows. The exemption of the excise tax is made retroactive to June 2 last.

The lumber dealt with comes chiefly from the United States, which it is understood also will issue an order retroactive to June 2 taking off the additional impost which went into effect automatically with the raising of the Canadian excise tax.

Templars Chief Ca ds for Groups To Aid Education

Appointment of an educational committee in every commandery of Knights Templars in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was called for in the first general order issued by the new grand commander, Right Eminent Sir Benjamin F. Downing of Newport, R. I.

These committees, to consist of three members each, are to be responsible for investigation within their jurisdiction of applicants for monetary assistance toward a college education and to assist the educational committee of the grand commandery when called upon.

The commander also asked in the order that another three-member committee be formed in each commandery to make every possible effort to continue members in good standing.

"In harmony with the spirit of Christmas," the grand commander in his second general order has reminded the several commanderies that the season has arrived for them, as Knights Templars, to perform their voluntary deeds of charity and beneficence. He says: "Last Christmas the total distribution amounted to nearly $6000. Let's double it this year. We can if we will!"

Inspection dates for November and December have been published by Right Eminent Sir Richard I. Dana, inspector instructor of the Grand Commandery: Bay State Commandery, Nov. 16; Cœur de Lion, Nov. 17; Gethsemane, Nov. 24; De Molay, Nov. 25; Pilgrim, Dec. 2;; Sutton, Dec. 3; St. Andrew, Dec. 5; Joseph Warren, Dec. 7; Connecticut Valley, Dec. 8; Jerusalem, Dec. 10; Holy Sepulchre, Dec. 11, and Godfrey de Bouillon, Dec. 16.

'VIRGINIA GAZETTE' TO HAVE NEW OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Nov. 9—The Williamsburg Holding Corporation is now working on plans for the most up-to-date printing office in the State, to be occupied by the "Virginia Gazette," the revived historical weekly first published here by William Parks in 1736, and which has been issuing from temporary quarters since January, 1930, with Mr. James A. Osborne as editor and publisher.

The new building will be erected adjacent to the post office, and will be 30 by 60 feet. It will have all the modern arrangements, facilities and equipment a structure of this size can require. The Gazette is in no way the property or organ of the Restoration; but its publication belongs to Williamsburg Restored as an essential part of Colonial Williamsburg; and for this reason the Rockefeller interests are providing a suitable and adequate office for the famous old newspaper, now circulating in 40 states. The new building will be ready, it is expected late in December.

GUNBOAT PANTHER IS SOLD FOR JUNK

KIEL, Ger., Nov. 10 (AP)—The gunboat Panther, whose name echoed around the world in 1911 at the time of Kaiser Wilhelm's "Panther leap to Agidir," has been sold for 37,262 marks—a little more than $9000—as scrap iron to a firm in Frankfort.

There is no possibility of using the vessel commercially and she will be broken up. The Panther served as a naval survey ship for some time after the World War.

SILVER BACKERS DECLARE REPORT DISTORTS FACTS

Said to Be Full of False Deductions and Drag on World Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The International Chamber of Commerce committee report on silver, which denied the likelihood of any general move toward the monetization of that metal, has aroused a tempest of protest among silver advocates here.

Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah, instigator of the chamber's original action on silver, denounced the entire report as a collection of false deductions, and declared the committee itself unqualified to report dogmatically on a subject which the chamber itself had, at its last full session here, considered of sufficient importance to warrant an international conference.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana, just returned from Europe, where he studied the monetary situation in detail, regretted deeply this added obstacle to a free discussion of a measure which, he believes, would provide a major step toward the economic recovery of the world.

Senator King held the action of the president of the International Chamber in appointing the special committee was, in the beginning, contrary to the intent of the full chamber. He said the chamber had rejected the proposal to refer the matter to a committee of experts and had, on the contrary, recommended an international conference.

In the face of this situation, Senator King maintained, the president of the chamber had, on his own authority, appointed the special committee of three. The report, therefore, he held, was of no more validity than a similar statement by any group of three persons on any economic subject.

He said the report was filled with "inconsistencies, wrong facts and mistaken deductions to the point of being valueless." For example, "It ignored the fact that a number of nations have abandoned the gold standard and others are contemplating the same course, and also that there is a growing conviction throughout the world that the gold base is too narrow to be the foundation for the credit structure of the world and that silver must be given a monetary basis to relieve the tension on gold."

Senator Wheeler, regretting the findings of the committee, said it was particularly unfortunate because the International Chamber of Commerce has it in its power to induce the leading nations of the world to come together for a conference on the stabilization of silver.

He felt the committee action had seriously prejudiced a possibility of a constructive solution to the silver problem, in the face of a growing movement in England in favor of bimetallism.

"What should be done and done immediately," he said, "is that President Hoover should call a conference of the leading powers for the purpose of stabilizing silver. It would immediately increase the purchasing power of India and China and would materially help in world economic recovery. It would immediately give employment to thousands of men in the mines of this country and in other industries dependent on silver."

Senator Wheeler added that it is his opinion France will continue to gather in the world's gold supply until the United States, with England and others, would be forced to seek some other medium of exchange to take the place of silver.

Mexico Selects Exhibition Site

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—First of the Spanish-American countries to select a site for the Century of Progress Exposition to be held here in 1933, Mexico's plans for a national exhibition are well under way. Announcement was made at exposition headquarters following the visit of Señor Carlos Contreras, chief of the Mexican bureau of architecture, when arrangements for the site were made.

According to present appearances, it was said, Mexico will probably be the first of all countries officially to approve the site selected by its representative. Several central European and Scandinavian countries have options on sites, but none has been officially approved as yet.

The site selected by Señor Contreras extends for 900 feet along the lake front, just south of the Administration Building. According to Señor Contreras, Mexico's exhibit will be housed in a modernistic structure conforming to architectural style of other exposition buildings yet disguished by Mexican motifs. The structure will contain wings devoted to exhibits of the various Mexican states and pavilions or halls for exhibits of Mexican art.

DALLINGER PREDICTS SHORTER WORK WEEK

A shorter day and shorter week will be put into effect by industries when America gets back to normal, Representative Frederick W. Dallinger (R.) from Cambridge predicted last night. In his address before a joint meeting of the Greater Boston Zonta Clubs, in the Continental Hotel, Cambridge, Mr. Dallinger declared that "while the country does not owe every man a living, it owes every man the opportunity to work."

Among the topics discussed by Mr. Dallinger were the causes of and the remedies for depression. Among the 200 guests present at the meeting were Mr. Ralph W. Robart as representative of Mayor Russell, and Judge Louis L. Green. Mrs. Maude W. Stears, president of the Cambridge Zonta Club, presided at the meeting.

VIRGINIA DARE FETE PLANNED AT RALEIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Plans for the holding of a mammoth outdoor celebration on Roanoke Island in 1934, to celebrated the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, were set in motion at a meeting held in Raleigh, at the call of Mr. W. O. Saunders, editor of the Elizabeth City Independent.

The celebration will include a pageant, the queen of which will be a young woman to be selected from a number of contestants to represent Virginia Dare.

Oil Company Reports Record Sales By More Active Selling Campaign

LOS ANGELES (AP)—More active merchandising, geared to a scale of intensity greater than prosperous times ever required, has awakened laggard business conditions and brought to southern California's oldest oil-producing company the largest sales record in its history.

The results that have rewarded this step in an industry commonly regarded as suffering from chaotic conditions are these, said C. S. Beesemyer, executive vice-president of the Gilmore Oil Company, Ltd.:

No reduction in wages.

A pay-roll increase of 237 employees.

An increase in gasoline sales of 31.7 per cent in the first six months of the present fiscal year.

Earnings in the first five months of the present fiscal year equivalent to all dividend requirements for the entire year.

"We always have done extensive advertising," Mr. Beesemyer said, "using newspapers, the radio, billboards, and promotion help for dealers.

"We have enlarged this expenditure while some organizations cut expenses in advertising competition, and provided a richer field for those who remained.

"In March, 1930, we decided to extend our gasoline distribution to the Pacific Northwest. We decided the public would welcome a company willing to spend money when things, more or less, were at a standstill. The response was greater than we ever had hoped.

"Of course we have trimmed expenses and eliminated much waste. All this has resulted in an increase of sales when the tendency has been downward. It also has been done despite the fact we insist upon the strictest supervision of credit and refuse to sell our products at cut prices."

STETSON HEADS POLISH GROUP

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mr. John B. Stetson Jr., former United States Minister to Poland, was elected president of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce yesterday at the annual meeting of the chamber here. Mr. Stetson, whose home is in Philadelphia, succeeds Col. Robert E. Lee, vice-president of the American Scandinavian Line. Mr. Stetson was Ambassador to Poland from 1925 to 1930.

STATE SAVINGS ASSURED UNDER NEUTRAL GROUP

Government Conference Hears Mastick Urge Nonpartisan Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10—Nonpartisan commissions of business men appointed by governors could reduce state budgets considerably without injuring any vital governmental function, according to State Senator Seabury C. Mastick, chairman of the New York Legislative Commission on Taxation, speaking at the National Conference on Government here today.

Advocating that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt name such a group for New York State, Mr. Mastick said the state budget-makers often are too close to the problem to be able to determine relative importance of functions of state departments. New York State now spends annually almost as much as the Government spent in 1917 he declared.

What state legislatures are doing to free themselves from charges that committee procedures destroy normal legislative functions by concentrating power in the hands of the few was discussed by Mr. C. L. Winslow of Goucher College. He cited Wisconsin, which requires records and publicity of committee proceedings, and Massachusetts, North Dakota and Vermont, requiring automatic committee reports. Other legislatures require committee reports upon request from a few legislators or provide fixed schedules for committee meetings.

Prof. Raymond Moley of the public law department at Columbia University, declared in a conference on court procedure that the time has come for leaders of the American bar to exercise some degree of initiative without dependence upon English law. One of the obstacles to proper functioning of American courts is emulation of English legal procedure, ne declared.

In the session dealing with reducing government costs, Mr. H. J. Miller, manager of the Minneapolis Taxpayers' Association, said that unless public understanding of modern education is increased, taxpayers will not continue to support it so generously.

Major factors which affect cost of education point to a decrease, he said, but expenses have grown instead. By lengthening class periods, he added, teachers have lowered their productive capacity in pupil days, while in other fields the productive capacity of the individual has increased. He held that the public must be convinced there is good reason for this change and its added financial burden. He advocated more pupils to the teacher in high schools and less in grammar schools, declaring the opposite now obtains.

Speaking to the Proportional Representation League yesterday, Mr. C. A. Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, said his experience with proportional representation caused him to believe other American cities would be fortunate to adopt it.

Old Paper Contains 'Ad' By George Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 10—A copy of the old Maryland and Baltimore Journal and Advertiser, published in Baltimore and dated Aug. 20, 1773, containing an advertisement inserted by George Washington, has been obtained by Mr. Fred M. Peterman of this city.

The advertisement informed readers that George Washington of Mt. Vernon, had obtained patents to 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawa Rivers and that the land would be leased on moderate terms "to persons inclinable to settle on these lands."

New Huron Light Marks Entrance To St. Mary's River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 10—The new detour lighthouse in Lake Huron, the construction of which was an engineering feat occupying two years, was placed in commission today.

The new beacon stands on a submarine site nearly a mile from shore, at the mouth of the St Mary's River. It is passed by all the vessel traffic originating in or destined for Lake Superior and the St. Mary's River. The new lighthouse takes the place of an older structure built in 1848 upon a point of land at the west side of the river. Continued growth in size and number of vessels made the new one necessary.

In the tower 74 feet above the water will be the 100,000-candle-power light, and below it the machinery for operating the fog signal and the radio beacon. The light keepers will have under their care the same lens which they had tended for years at the old lighthouse a mile away. To mariners the new lighthouse will seem familiar, for the characteristic light and the number of blasts of its fog signal will be the same as before.

Particularly when the visibility is low, however, the advantages of the new site will be brought home to them. Instead of being guided by a light and fog signal which had to be kept at least a mile away, they may now steer close to the lighthouse, making its signals more clearly seen and heard.

DISTILLERY LICENSE TO BE CONTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Nov. 10—In a letter to the press today, Dr. H. R. Grant, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Nova Scotia pointed out that the Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance of this Province had not dropped the fight against the erection of a distillery at Berwick by Richard Steppanski of Kennsburgh, N. J. They are continuing the case, and asking for a test case to be brought before the Privy Council acting upon "first-class legal opinion to the effect that in the Provincial Legislature is vested power to issue distillery licenses or to refuse." The license was granted by the Federal Government after the Provincial Government had refused to grant permission.

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I determined some day to possess an adequate photograph of the graceful structure. Recently a master-craftsman and national prize winner produced for me the picture I had longed for.
It shows the landscaped gardens, the original and new churches, with a background of fleecy clouds. I have had it reproduced . . . 11x15 inches . . . hand-mounted . . . superb for the home or reading room.
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DEMOCRATS PLAN TO PRESS PARTY ISSUES

Preliminary Steps Taken for Program of Legislation in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Pending the arrival here of the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, other members of the party are busy preparing planks for a party program of legislation.

It only requires the presence of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and Representative John N. Garner of Texas, Democratic leaders of the two branches of the Legislature, for a conference which will mold these various planks into a concerted program.

According to Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, these preliminary steps mean that President Hoover and the Administration are to be disappointed if they expect the Democrats to "adjourn politics" and join with the Republicans in a coalition legislative program.

Representative Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, candidate for the floor leadership of the House if Mr. Garner occupies the chair, already has in mind a complete plan of attack for his party.

Drastic revision of the tariff, federal water-power control, incorporation of conservation theories similar to those invoked by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and an increase in the higher brackets of income taxes are some of the topics which he is advocating.

Mr. Rainey admits, in regards to the tariff, that "drastic revision" will have to be accomplished by a new formula. The day is passed, he said, when it can be cut all the way along by a single act. Instead he would "borrow from the Republicans their reciprocity practices."

Mr. Rainey advocated adding to the moratorium stipulations restricting the extension of German credit facilities to Russia. He said his recent trip to the latter country convinced him Germany is lending to Russia money which should be coming back to pay American creditors.

Representative James W. Collier (D.) of Mississippi strongly backed Mr. Rainey's plans, adding that unless the party can present a strong platform to Congress they might as well surrender control to the Republicans and go out of existence.

Although there appears to be comparative harmony among the Democrats on these phases of their legislative program, there is no such unanimity on organization plans. Providing Dec. 7 finds them in the majority in the House, a stiff battle is expected between northern and southern members of the party for the committee chairmanships.

According to seniority southern Democrats stand in line for the chairmanships of over 30 of the 40 committees of the House. The Tammany delegation is planning to ally itself with other northern groups to pry a few of these loose from their southern colleagues. The narrowness of the margin between the two parties gives them a lever with which to work.

The Tammany delegation particularly is famous for absenting itself from roll calls. It would require only a half dozen absentees to throw the balance in favor of the Republicans, in which case the much-prized chairmanship plums would still dangle temptingly but beyond the reach of the southern Democrats.

PANAMA CANAL SHUT TO CLEAR BIG SLIDE

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Nov. 10 (By U. P.)—One hundred thousand cubic yards of dirt and rock slid down the steep sides of Gaillard Cut into the Panama Canal at 9:50 yesterday morning, completely blocking the canal to traffic. The slide was described by canal officials as the most serious since 1924. It was caused by heavy rains of the past four days.

Two dredges immediately set to work in an effort to clear a channel 25 feet deep and 90 feet wide to enable some of the smaller of the 30 vessels waiting to pass from ocean to ocean to get through. Present indications are that this temporary channel will be completed some time today. The scene of the slide is one of the narrowest sections of the entire canal, the land rising steeply for several hundred feet on one side of the water.

Cuban Feminists Honor American Suffrage Pioneers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — A group of Cuban feminists paid tribute yesterday in ceremonies at the Capitol to three suffrage pioneers, Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The women, representing the Alianza Nacional Feminista, also called upon Señor Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador, to thank him for his work on behalf of equal nationality at the League of Nations Assembly, and made a visit to the American Institute of International Law to express appreciation of Latin-American women for its indorsement of the Equal Rights Treaty.

"We bring here our tribute to these pioneers who founded the Equal Rights movement, which has spread from the United States to Cuba and which will eventually result in complete equality for men and women in Cuba, as well as in the United States," said Señora Alicia Bruell de Reisler, leader of the group.

Señora Conchita Rivas de Macmillan and Señora Alicia Toscano de Wilmott, other members of the delegation, also expressed the deep interest of Cuban women in feminist progress in the United States and the solidarity of women the world over which results in a gain for equality in one country being reflected quickly in others.

Story of Wool Told In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10—Opening with a parade enlivened with floats showing all phases of the wool industry, Wool Week is now being observed in this city, the foremost in the United States in the manufacture of textiles.

From the initial step of the shearing of the sheep, the story of wool was pictorially told to the Philadelphia populace which lined the parade route, as each stage in the progress from the raw wool was shown—wool pulling, scouring, dyeing, yarn spinning, the making of the cloth in the modern loom, the sponging, ready for the manufacture of clothing, and finally, the display of the finished clothing on live models.

Philadelphia manufactures 45,000,000 yards of carpets every year, so a float informed people, at the same time showing samples of those carpets, which are sold the world over. An output of $23,000,000 in wool garments for men and $47,000,000 for women gives Philadelphia first rank throughout the country in this respect. Mr. Herbert K. Webb was re-elected president of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association at the annual luncheon.

What's This Thing?

Wide World

CACTUS INTORTUS CRISTATUS

In Other Words, It Is a Most Rare Kind of Cactus, Even Though It Does Appear to Be a New Type of Armored Mushroom.

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—One of the rarest plants in the world, a cactus intortus cristatus, thought to be the only one of its kind ever brought to the United States, is displayed here by Dr. A. D. Houghton, cactus expert. It was discovered in Porto Rico and shipped to Dr. Houghton for classification, a job for only an expert, surely.

Yaquis in Arizona To Remain While They Respect Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—In Arizona are about 1500 persons who have been classed as "without a country." They are Yaqui Indians, proud of the purity of their blood, carrying their own tongue for intratribal communications, but usually familiar with Spanish. Indeed, they are Mexican citizens, even though they claim dispossession of their tribal areas in southern Sonora through the action of hostile Mexican Governments. Many of them hope to return to the fertile lands of their native Yaqui River valley, but fear the reception they might receive were they to cross the international border line. It is agreed that most of them are within the United States under no warrant of our immigration laws, their immigration following suppression of Yaqui outbreaks in the past.

According to Chief Cayetano Lopez, head of the village of Barrio Pascua, near Tucson, the Yaqui people in Arizona believe they would meet violence or be deported to join hundreds of their kinsfolk in Yucatan were they to trust themselves to Mexican authority. He has expressed appreciation of the treatment his people have received within the United States and declares that he wishes to remain.

Representative Lewis Douglas and Gov. G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona already have interceded for the refugees. The Governor says he has been assured by Federal departments that "their policy will not be to force any of these Yaqui people to return to Mexico against their will," and he has advised the tribal heads that they may remain, undisturbed, in Arizona so long as they resepct the laws of the land.

BROADER SCOPE ON COLLATERAL LOANS SOUGHT

Investment Bankers See Possible Rediscounting by Reserve Banks

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 10 (AP)—The possibility of liberalization of the Federal Reserve System's rediscount rules to include security collateral loans in emergency conditions was urged for the consideration of the Investment Bankers' Association today.

Only prime commercial notes and government bonds are now eligible for advances or rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks by member banks which desire to obtain cash for these obligations.

Though urging consideration of easier rediscounting, the association was advised by its committee on money and credit that a "clear-cut case must first be developed in favor of admitting security collateral loans for rediscount before serious consideration should be given."

The committee declined to make a definite recommendation, but advised that the association should continue to consider the problem because of its increasing interest.

The report said the Federal Reserve Board had failed to appreciate adequately, in framing rediscount and open market policies, the increased importance of investment banking which has resulted from the greater use by banks of securities.

The association also urged the establishment of a national revolving fund and a cut in wages to preserve and build up the credit of America's railroads.

The rail report recommended for the permanent solution of rail difficulties:

"Greater freedom to the railroads to meet effectively, by rate changes, the competition of other forms of transportation.

"The appointment of a commission to take into consideration the problems arising out of the growth of all forms of competing transportation; to make recommendations of measures designed for their regulation and coördination; and to recommend legislation that would enable railroads to compete fairly with new and old forms of transportation."

Harbord Favors American Entry To Assist Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 10—The United States should join the World Court and help to make it a more perfect institution for dealing with disputes that are likely to increase with the complexity of modern living, Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, U. S. A., retired, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, declared in an address at the Old First Church here last night. The address was radiocast over Station WOR.

"A thoughtful consideration of the concrete problem of what means for settling disputes the United States may safely indorse," would be a much better basis for advancing international peace than the "wide and somewhat vague sentiment for peace that exists among many groups in this country," General Harbord asserted.

By signing the Pact of Paris, the United States has already committed itself "generally with enthusiasm" to use only pacic means, although it has declined to commit itself to one of the most significant of these pacific means—the judicial settlement of certain classes of disputes, he said.

"It seems to be a very limited obligation that the United States would assume in adhering to the World Court," he continued. "For in doing so we make no general agreement to submit to the court's jurisdiction. We simply follow the same line we have followed in the case of arbitration, namely, we decide in every particular case whether we wish to send our case to the court, and under no condition can the other party to our dispute hale us before the court or get the case to the court without our consent."

Baker to Model Fillmore Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10—Mr. Bryant Baker, New York City sculptor, has been selected by the legislative committee headed by State Senator William J. Hickey (R.) of Buffalo, to make the statue to President Fillmore, which will be unveiled next July during the Buffalo centennial celebration.

Mr. Baker's model was selected this week by the commission, from five submitted. It shows Mr. Fillmore standing bareheaded beside a pedestal, his cloak swung back on his shoulders, his left hand grasping a scroll.

Mr. Baker also made the statue of President Cleveland, which will be unveiled at the same time. Each statue, approximately eight feet tall, will occupy a niche on either side of the entrance to the new Buffalo City Hall.

CUT IN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN OIL PREDICTED

Expected Domestic Increase More Than Offset by Foreign Drop

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, made public today a report of the voluntary committee on petroleum economics, indicating an anticipated increase of 1.9 per cent in the domestic demand for motor fuel oil and gasoline during the nine months' period ending June 30, 1932.

The report anticipates a considerably larger decline, i.e., 19.2 per cent, in the foreign demand for American motor fuel. This, coupled with a recommended reduction in the amount placed in storage, would bring the total motor fuel demand for the nine months' period down to 322,635,000, or a reduction of 1.6 per cent over the previous nine months' period.

The report also anticipates a decrease of 2.1 per cent in the demand for crude oil.

Questions of proration, tariffs, and embargoes, which have been acute in the oil industry during the past two years, are ignored in the 13-page document presented to Mr. Wilbur in his capacity as chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board.

It includes, however, a scale for lessened production to meet the decreased demand which would of necessity imply both some form of domestic production proration and some agreement among importers to limit imports. No suggestion is made as to how these should be achieved.

The burden of reduction would fall on importers who are expected, according to the implication of the report, to reduce crude oil imports 38 per cent and motor fuel imports by 9.9 per cent.

A reduction in domestic production is to be sought primarily by smaller takings from supplies in storage. It is recommended to take 1,494,000 barrels from storage as compared to 23,442,000 barrels during the previous nine-months period, or a reduction of 93.6 per cent.

The schedule calls for an actual increase in production of domestic crude of 3.6 per cent to meet an estimated increase in the export demand for crude which will more than offset the loss in domestic demand.

PHILADELPHIA BACKS ANTI-FIREARMS ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10—Philadelphia is taking the Witkin Anti-Firearms Act seriously, as court records for the two months of its existence show, with a total of 231 arrests, and 44 convictions out of 46 trials.

An accurate check is kept on all offenders of the law, officials of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association point out, and violations are not treated lightly, eleven prison and five probationary sentences having resulted from its enforcement since Sept. 1. Out of 926 applications for the carrying of firearms in Philadelphia only 800 licenses have been granted, the other 126 not having been able to show good reason for such requests.

Legislature Ends Session as Filipino Budget Is Passed

MANILA, Nov. 10 (AP)—The annual 100-day session of the Philippine Legislature ended early today with the passage of more than 100 measures, which now go to Mr. Dwight Davis, Governor-General, for action in the next two weeks before his departure for America.

The Governor-General's economy budget was approved almost in its entirety, with the result that the Philippines will end the year as one of the few political subdivisions of the world not required to borrow money to meet current expenses.

A bill proposing woman suffrage passed the House of Representatives but failed to come up for a vote in the Senate.

A concerted move to block the report of Mr. Manuel L. Quezon's independence mission—a report which accepts the idea of deferred independence—failed when the Senate tabled a resolution demanding complete and immediate independence for the islands.

The minority Democrata Party filed a strong exception to the Quezon report, stating that it does not conform to the aspirations of the Filipino people.

Mr. Vicente Sotto, president of the Independence League, also protested, offering 500 pesos to start a fund to send Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine insurrection a generation ago, to America to present the true Filipino position.

ATLANTA TO GET AIR LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—This city is to be placed on a new air route of the Robertson Airplane Service, which will include Birmingham, Memphis, Tulsa, Fort Smith and Little Rock, according to a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of this city from the president of the company.

Hotel Exposition Attests Artistry Of Nation's Chefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Many new devices to save labor and reduce the cost of preparing foods were shown to the public for the first time yesterday at the opening of the National Hotel Exposition in the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the New York State Hotel Association and the Hotel Association of New York City.

On every floor of the exhibition there were surprises ranging from doors that open automatically to Indian figures modeled in sugar that attest the skill of hotel chefs.

One of the inventions shown is an automatic pea and bean sheller that husks four bushels of peas in less than an hour. Then there is a whipped cream machine that makes three gallons of whipped cream out of every gallon of cream, whereas ordinary methods of beating cream scarcely double the volume.

As usual, however, the chief feature of the show is the wonderland in pastry and sugar that is presented by the Societé Culinaire Philanthropique in coöperation with the Chefs de Cuisine Association of America.

There is the new George Washington Bridge in sugar strung across a sugary Hudson River, the Capitol at Washington, Chinese pagodas and a variety of pictures, sculpture and architecture all in the materials of the kitchen.

JAMAICA TO FETE LINDBERGH

KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 10 (By U. P.)—Extensive preparations are being made here for an official reception in honor of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when he arrives here Nov. 17 on the inaugural flight of the Yankee Clipper, newest amphibion of the Pan American Airways.

Look for advertisement of local ENNA JETTICK DEALERS elsewhere in this issue.

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RAIL HEADS LIKE I. C. C. PLANS FOR MERGER HEARING

Commission Begins Jan. 6 to Hear Plea to Modify Its Own Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The long-awaited hearings on railroad consolidation will begin Jan. 6 before one commissioner and an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railway executives hail with satisfaction today the decision of the commission to consider initially only the general proposal to modify its own five-party plan to the four-party proposal of the eastern railway executives.

Certain members of the commission whose views have linked them in the past against big mergers advocated compelling the roads to present at once all the details of their proposed acquisitions, so that the matter might be disposed of immediately. This step would have taken far longer to reach a decision than the program now adopted.

Eastern rail experts began today the compilation of a mass of evidence and arguments in support of their four-party consolidation plan. They are faced with the burden of proof, since the commission itself has adopted the five-party proposal for eastern territory. Four of the 11 members of the commission have already been converted to the four-party plan, so that it will be necessary to secure approval of only two more to get a majority in the preliminary hearings of January.

Upon the basis of the showing made by the petitioning carriers the commissioners and examiner who are to conduct the preliminary hearings will make their report and recommendations to the commission as a whole. If the commission finally decides that it can accept the four-power system each of the four systems must begin to file with the commission the many individual applications for authority to acquire the smaller carriers needed to complete the program. Action by the commission on each of these will be necessary.

Lisbon Government Busy on New Code

(Continued from Page 1)

may possibly not be constitutionally normalized until it is certain that the work of the Dictatorship will not be jeopardized.

Steps to Constitution

The first step toward a return to a constitutional system was the organization by the Government of a patriotic league, called the National Union. Portuguese citizens of all political creeds have joined this league, the chief aims of which are to do away with all causes of disunion, to foment cohesion and good will among all Portuguese, and to interest the youthful generation in the study of historical, administrative, financial, economic, social and colonial questions connected with Portugal.

To form this organization, which now counts many thousand members, committees of trustworthy chosen citizens were appointed by the Minister of the Interior in all the towns and heads of districts in Portugal. These in turn appointed the municipal committees. The basic points of the new Constitution are as follows:

Maintenance of absolute national integrity; no federal or nonfederal union with any other country, and no foreign interference in matters of a political nature.

Maintenance of the alliance with England.

Condemnation of war as a means of expansion or conquest. Arbitration is accepted as the best means to resolve disputes between nations.

The state will maintain its military institutions, and reserves the right to promote and examine national activities, public, private, local or colonial.

The executive power will be independent of the legislative power.

Cabinet's Powers Safeguarded

The functions of the Legislature will attend to matters concerning public administration, to aid in pointing out the right policy for the state, and to make the laws of the country. The Parliament is deprived of the right of appointing or dismissing cabinets or of causing obstruction in public affairs

be chosen by various national groups

The Members of Parliament will such as universities, agriculture, industry, merchants, labor. These groups will select competent representatives to defend their respective class interests in Parliament. They will take no part in political discussions.

The executive power will be exercised by the President of the Republic, who will be enabled to appoint or dismiss cabinets without reference to Parliament. He will also be responsible for public order; enforcement of laws; and in general for the orderly working of the state.

System of Corporations

Thus the old political parties system of more individualist influence will be supplanted by one formed of corporations—academic, scientific, artistic and technical, and by agricultural, industrial, commercial and colonial associations.

Protection, by moral and material guarantees, will be extended to the working classes and rights of participation in profits. Organization of federations, corporations, unions, cooperative societies of employers and workmen are to be realized either by private initiative or under state protection; but they must be aloof from all political activities and devoted to national and patriotic aims. Charitable and educational institutions will be widely established for the instruction of the masses.

According to the draft of the new electoral law, the right to vote is granted to all heads of families who know how to read and write and to all taxpayers paying more than 100 escudos to the state; to wives whose husbands are absent from Portugal, and to all women more than 21 years who have certificates of primary or college instruction.

Women Ask for Vote

Although the new law is far more comprehensive than the former one, there are prospects that it will be still further enlarged as regards women's suffrage. The Government has received hundreds of letters from women all over Portugal, who are anxious to vote and who plead for the restrictions to be lessened. Another point of discussion is that although they may help to elect, they are not eligible for election.

Men who are not the family breadwinners are also expressing discontent at not being able to go to the polls. The army and navy, as well as the police corporation, who were deprived of the right to vote during the régime of the political parties, will be allowed to do so under the same conditions as civilians.

During the preparations for the coming elections the Dictatorship is allowing complete liberty for public meetings and propaganda. Its adversaries are taking full advantage of this opportunity.

The political parties have joined for this purpose in a united front called the Republican-Socialist Alliance, presided over by Gen. Norton de Mattos, former Portuguese Ambassador in London, and Commanders Tito Moraes and Cabeçadas, who have been holding public meetings in the northern provinces. Press censorship still exists, but it is understood it will be abolished before the elections.

Slow-Up Policy Due, Mrs. Poole Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

business or pleasure, and the establishment of some sort of cultural union between the countries, free from political aspects.

Mrs. Poole's speech was the main feature of the annual Helmuth Fellowship dinner, given to commemorate the ideals of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of Port Chester presided. Mrs. Charles J. Reeder of Carthage was chairman of the dinner, Mrs. Paul Whitney of Syracuse sang and Mrs. Robert Bowman of Albany, making a plea for children to be understood, read poems by two 10-year-old boys, together with some poems from her book, "The Little Brown Bowl," and a story from an unpublished book she has written, called "Bobby and Company."

Four hundred women are here at the Lake Placid Club attending the sessions which began yesterday afternoon with addresses of welcome and reports of the officers.

ARGENTINE-PERU SEEK TRADE

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10 (By U. P.)—An Argentine-Peruvian section was organized yesterday in the Argentine Chamber of Commerce to promote commercial relations between the two countries.

RECONSTRUCTION COSTS FRANCE $3,000,000,000

Rebuilding of 924,086 Houses Destroyed by War, Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France has already spent more than $3,000,000,000 in reconstructing the areas devastated during the war, according to figures recently published by the Minister of Public Works.

Statistics for the 10 "liberated" departments and Alsace-Lorraine were made public at a ceremony held at the International Colonial Exposition. The gathering was attended by representatives of the reconstructed areas, and of French colonial territories which "adopted" ruined towns and villages and assisted in their rehabilitation.

"The total cost of reconstruction, including the work already effected and that still to be done," said M. Deligne, "is approximately 85,800,000,000 francs ($3,400,000,000); of this amount 25,823,998,000 francs are for damages to personal property and 59,976,002,000 francs are for damages to real estate."

On Jan. 1, 1931, the payments already made totaled 80,131,367,000 francs. This left 5,668,633,000 francs still to be paid.

Out of 1,290,060 houses belonging to all categories which existed in the 10 "liberated" departments before the war, 893,792 were destroyed. The inclusion of Alsace-Lorraine brings this total to 963,013. On Jan. 1, 1931, 924,086 houses had been rebuilt. This total can be divided up as follows: Out of 899,600 dwelling houses and agricultural buildings demolished, 863,425 have been rebuilt; out of 44,050 industrial buildings destroyed, 38,503 have been rebuilt; and, finally, whereas the number of public buildings destroyed in these 10 departments and in Alsace-Lorraine was 19,363, 22,158 such buildings have been rebuilt.

Ten thousand schools have been reconstructed; 117,218,000 cubic meters (approximately 1,380,000,000 cubic feet) of water have been pumped out of the mines; 63,000 kilometers (approximately 39,000 miles) of road have been reconditioned; the railways have been rebuilt; the waterways have been repaired and 915 works of art have been restored. Agriculture benefited by the reconditioning of 3,462,554 hectares (8,555,970 acres) of ground.

Cut in Military Costs Demanded in Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

reforms of which the country is in need, such as education, utilization of Portugal's natural resources in coal and water power, irrigation, afforestation, introducing improved methods in agriculture and last but not least developing the great riches of the colonies.

Educational Needs Stressed

How pressing the need is for better education may be seen from the fact that today 70 per cent of the population is illiterate. And Portugal lags behind other countries in every one of the directions mentioned.

The Dictatorship was established as a temporary measure in 1926. In spite of promises, always broken, that the parliamentary system would be restored, no elections have been held and the prospect of their being held today appears remote. For the last five years the country has been in the grip of a group of monarchists, clericalists and monopolists led by the Tobacco Trust, who have established a system of vested interests exceedingly difficult to dislodge. There have been numerous attempts at revolution, but the Dictatorship's spy system has hitherto been able to forestall its opponents on most occasions. And the power it wields through the army and police force has enabled it to suppress all outbreaks.

At the outset, a large section of the army officers distrusted the Dictatorship. All those who have been too open in their opposition are now either in exile or have been deported to the Cape Verde Islands or even to the African colonies.

Led By Former President

The Dictatorship has stigmatized its opponents as Communists. In reality, however, they are above all else Constitutionalists. Their head, Dr. Bernadino Machado, a former President of the republic, is one of the richest men in Portugal. In their ranks are numbers of the moneyed classes and landed proprietors.

When toward the end of 1926 realization came of what sort of men were swaying the destinies of the country, and into what hands the republic had fallen, the Opposition sent a petition to the Government to return to the Constitution, or at least to consult the army and the navy in whose name the military dictatorship professes to govern.

The Government turned a deaf ear to these requests. It became dangerous to express one's views. The Dictators instituted a sort of spy system. A sort of "Gay-Pay-Oo" was established among the Monarchist officers, appointees of the Dictator, and as soon as an officer voiced any criticism of the Dictatorship, he would be denounced and deprived of his commission.

Prison, or deportation to the islands was his lot. Opinions were no longer uttered— they were concealed in conspiring silence. Many other methods for detecting the disaffected are in full vigor: spying in its worst forms, censorship of private correspondence, censorship of the press, imprisonments, and, even torturing in the prisons.

What the Portuguese people demand, and what during five years has been promised them various times, and then the promise withdrawn, is to be consulted by means of free elections, so that at least they should be able to declare their will to freedom—to freedom of speech, of the press, of private opinion—so that they should be able to control and criticize the acts of those whom they have elected to office, so that they should attain their ideals of ranking like their American and British orothers among the free nations of the world.

This aspiration of the Portuguese people is the keynote above all else of the antidictatorship movement. To reinstate the parliamentary system, after these five long years of the arbitrary rule of the small minority, is the goal which the representative men who stand for freedom have set themselves. They desire by this means to lead up to the important reforms they have at heart.

The Republicans now realize that they committed many mistakes in the old days. Chief among these was their tendency—shared by other Latin countries—to split up into minute factions, thus making the political annals of the country a series of crises with short-lived governments and a disgruntled Opposition. They now aim at grouping themselves into two larger parties, perhaps with a third to hold the balance between them and keep the national policy on an even keel.

Stability Plans Urged by Curley

Serious thought on the development of a program to prevent recurrences of economic depression in the United States was urged by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston before nearly 100 members of the Bond Club of Boston at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Mayor Curley argued for a program making for stability and conserving the progress already made in America.

Professors of economics from 28 universities in Massachusetts, who studied the problem for five months at the request of Mayor Curley and held weekly meetings in Boston, advocated establishment of a federal industrial planning commission, and the proposal is now before a Senate committee in Washington, said Mr. Curley. The proposed commission would consist of professors or leaders in economics, representatives of industrial establishments and of organized labor, whose duty would be to collect data and submit their findings to Congress.

Speaking of the labor which machinery invented in recent years has displaced, Mayor Curley advocated a five-day week for the next 10 years, followed by a six-hour day, to make for larger distribution, more contentment in the homes of the people and more loyalty and patriotism to the country. The future of America, said Mayor Curley, lives in the Orient, in so far as foreign trade is concerned. He advocated further delevopment of American resources and intelligent spending, as against the establishment of the dole system in this country. He said that $550,000 a month was being spent by the city of Boston through its welfare department.

The Bond Club consists largely of investment bankers, the president of which, Mr. William Bayne 3d, presided at today's meeting.

Women Exchange Peace Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Messages were exchanged recently between women's organizations in China, Japan and Geneva, giving evidence of intense desire on their part for a peaceful settlement of the Manchurian problem through the League of Nations.

Th International Women's Suffrage Alliance received a joint telegram from women's organizations in China calling on the nations to uphold the Kellogg pact.

Five international women's organizations, with headquarters at Geneva, claiming to speak for 40,000,000 women in 56 countries, united in sending a telegram to Mr. Nicholas Titulesco, president of the Twelfth Assembly, and also to the League Council, urging that the Council bring the Sino-Japanese conflict to a peaceful settlement.

They also sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministers of China and Japan, urging both to submit the situation to the League of Nations, and one to the women's organizations in China and Japan begging them to use their influence to get the situation referred to the League.

The president of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan and chairman of a group of representatives of women's organizations in Japan replied: "Appreciate your telegram. Coöperating with women's organizations. Working for peace. Trying to encourage international thinking."

IDLE RELIEF COSTS $7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Queensland Government spent £1,498,848, about $7,000,000, for the relief of unemployment during the year ended June 20, according to Mr. H. E. Sizer, Minister for Labor and Industry. Of this amount £700,012 or $3,360,000, was paid from the relief tax fund; £492,117, or $2,360,000, from the unemployment insurance fund, and £119,609, or $575,000, from the consolidated revenue account in outdoor relief rations payments.

TOKYO SEES NO WAY OF WITHDRAWAL

(Continued from Page 1)

embittering the Japanese-American relations.

Clashes between disorganized troops and Japanese detachments continued in many places in Manchuria. About 1000 Chinese attacked a train carrying injured from last week's Nonni fighting near Chenchiatun early today and were repulsed after several hours' fighting.

The domestic financial situation is becoming more serious and may have a direct effect on the Manchurian position soon. A meeting of the executives of the Seiyukai, which is the principal opposition party, this afternoon, passed a resolution that the immediate restoration of the embargo on gold exports was necessary. The Government immediately replied by telegraphing to its agents abroad to announce that no such action was intended. The banks, however, for the past fortnight had been refusing to sell yen for forward delivery except in a few cases on the ground that such action was necessary to prevent speculation.

The real reason, however, is to prevent the flight of the yen, which has assumed serious proportions. Business generally is feeling that the gold standard cannot be retained many months longer. Even foreigners, with small yen accounts in the National City Bank, cannot get dollars at current exchange rates unless they present reasons of the utmost importance. In view of the weakness of the yen, the possibility that London and Washington may utilize quiet financial pressure to aid in enforcing their desires regarding Manchuria should not be overlooked.

Yuan China-kai, Rebel Chief in Manchuria, Installed as Governor

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 10—Japanese military headquarters have denied reports that Gen. Ma Chen-shan, Heilungkiang leader at Tsitsihar, had declared war. The situation at Heilungkiang remains unchanged, the Japanese continuing the repairs of the Nonni River Bridge, while the Chinese are consolidating new positions 10 miles southward of Angangchi, where the Japanese claim 10,000 soldiers are assembled, leaving the north Manchurian towns unprotected. Gen. Ma Chen-shan's official newspaper, the Harbin Kungpao, published his proclamation declaring that he is prepared to resist further attacks, but does not intend to take the offensive, and the General has so informed the League.

The situation is still tense, however, as each side suspects the other of preparing an offensive and is indicating no intention of immediate withdrawal.

Meanwhile the independence movement has gained further impetus as Mr. Yuan Chin-kai was formally installed as Governor of Mukden Province on Tuesday afternoon. Uniformed Japanese attended the ceremony, and the chief of staff of General Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, offered congratulations. The ceremony was conspicuous by the absence of younger men.

Japanese residents at Mukden are planning a monster mass meeting on Nov. 15 to encourage the military. The Mukden Japanese residents' association has issued a circular blaming America for the world-wide opposition to Japan. It urges military moves regardless of world opinion for the protection of Japanese rights. Japanese military reports state that Chinese irregulars have attacked numerous villages near Taonan, and that 16,000 refugees have entered the South Manchuria Railway zone during the past two days. For the present, the Japanese have suspended their attacks on bandits.

Riots in Tientsin Laid to Troops Of Former War Lords

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Nov. 10—Although Peiping and Tientsin have been outwardly quiet during the past 32 hours, the situation is still unsettled. Investigation discloses that veterans of Gen. Shih Yu-san's army and other irregulars staged the Sunday riot in an attempt to seize Tientsin while high officials were attending the wedding of a brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria.

The attack was premature, as only a fraction of the rebels had arrived in Tientsin and the police, discovering the plot, took ample precautions.

Meanwhile Gen. Liu Chen-nien, Governor of Chefoo, whose loyalty is uncertain, is today preparing to move troops from Chefoo. It is suspected that he intends to add to the confusion in Tientsin. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters allege that the Japanese are assisting the rioters, and complain that the unprotected 300-meter area around the Japanese concession provides a haven for rebels.

General Kashii, commandant of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin, denies supplying the rioters with arms, declaring that Tokyo does not permit even his own garrison to maintain adequate ammunitions. "The conflict is entirely a Chinese political affair," he declares, the Japanese maintaining strict neutrality. But if Japan's honor is threatened, or its interests endangered, or its nationals persecuted, the troops will take the necessary defense measures.

Refugees Go to Harbin

HARBIN, Manchuria, Nov. 10 (AP)—Japanese authorities here today ordered all Japanese women and children at Manchuli and Khailar to come to Harbin for safety because of increasing Chinese animosity.

NOVEL RELIEF SCHEME ADOPTED IN MELBOURNE

Schools in Wealthy Suburbs Help School Children of Industrial Centers

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Much distress has been prevented by a unique system of community help which has been organized among the state schools of Melbourne.

By this system schools in more prosperous suburbs make themselves responsible for the feeding and clothing of needy children in the schools of the poorer industrial areas. From a small beginning last year, the plan has already grown into a comprehensive scheme.

Owing to the industrial depression, children were found to be attending school improperly fed and clothed.

A number of headmasters, therefore, arranged a conference, and a committee of nine headmasters was appointed to devise a relief scheme. The schools of Melbourne were divided into three classes: those which could "adopt" other schools, those which were able adequately to look after themselves, and those which were in need of help. From pupils in the first class of schools food and clothing were collected and money was raised by entertainments and other means. Many children, instead of bringing just their own luncheon packets, would bring two, and the extra one would be sent off to the "adopted" school. Sometimes a surplus of food would be sent to impoverished homes.

When second hand boots and shoes are given to a school—many of them probably in want of repair—they are put into the hands of an unemployed bootmaker, leather being obtained at cheap rates from subscribed funds for the purpose.

So great is the stream of boots and shoes demanding patches that senior boys have been trained in the work, and now a small army of juvenile boot repairers is on the job in various suburbs.

One school became the headquarters for the manufacture of warm garments for boys and girls. Subscriptions were canvassed, materials bought at bargain prices, and members of the Mothers' Clubs and their friends enrolled as helpers. Within a couple of months, 3000 yards of material had been bought and converted into clothing.

President Puts In Full Time On Annual Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Mr. Hoover is devoting almost his full time to preparing his annual message, and his budget message to Congress for delivery shortly after it convenes Dec. 7. The President believes that in view of the financial emergency the budget message will transcend the other in interest this year.

At the same time, much attention is being devoted to filling federal vacancies which require presidential nominations when Congress meets. There are two vacancies in the Tariff Commission, one in the Farm Board, and from 10 to 15 vacant judicial posts.

President Hoover is winding up the work of getting the budget into shape, and is now going over the ground with heads of departments and various federal agencies. He is attempting to make deep budget slashes, and recommendations for these will be incorporated in his budget message, while the annual message to Congress will also stress the emergency legislation, which he believes the situation calls for.

MACKENZIE CHOSEN RECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Mr. Compton MacKenzie, the novelist, was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University on Oct. 24 as successor to Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

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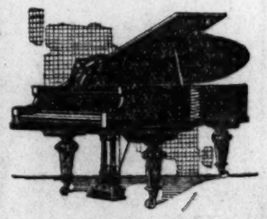
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FILM AND CASTS RECORD NATIVES OF AUSTRALIA

Adelaide University Expedition Investigates Aborigines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Australian aborigines were subjected recently to the most thorough and systematic investigation by an elaborately equipped expedition of men from the Adelaide University, financed largely by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to that institution. The expedition, which has just returned here from its headquarters in the bush 100 miles north of the rail head at Alice Springs, has been in close touch with the Llparra, Ngalia and Anmagera tribes, whose camp was about 40 miles from the expedition.

The path to friendship having been paved with gifts of beads, food delicacies and novelties of various kinds, the blacks submitted with surprising patience to the intensive scrutiny that up-to-date technical methods prescribe. They were numbered with cellulose paint, and then passed round from one section of experts to another to examine. Voluminous notes and large quantities of photographs were taken. The blacks even allowed the expedition to make plaster casts of their faces and bodies, remaining as still as statues for more than an hour until the plaster set. One veteran even allowed his beard to be shaved off to facilitate the work.

Several thousand feet of film were used to record tribal events. The natives provided a number of daylight performances for the purpose, depicting various totemic ceremonies. On several evenings they gave camp fire "play about" corroborees, when they exhibited their most playful moods, and, on these occasions, the women also took part.

The arts and handicrafts of the blacks were also observed, and notebooks filled with data. Valuable collections of weapons and implements were secured for the museums. Several members of the expedition devoted the whole of their time to mammals, birds and insects.

The party, which comprised 14 natural scientists, mostly professors from the university and museum authorities, will allow the public to hear the gramophone records and see the films and plaster casts obtained.

BURDEN OF INTEREST SHOWN BY AUSTRIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—In an attempt to bring home to the general public the colossal burdens involved in the payment of interest, Prof. Leopold Bauer, Austrian architect, has sent one Austrian schilling (25 cents) to the Bank of England with a request that it be placed on deposit at 4 per cent for 1500 years.

At the end of this period, 3431 A. D., Professor Bauer wants the bank, among other things: to pay itself $5,000,000,000,000 for its trouble; give the King of England a cube of gold a meter each way; buy the whole American continent for England, and pay off all outstanding war debts and reparations. He also wants the bank to open an unlimited credit for the League of Nations; pay $5,000,000,000,000 to the first visitor from another planet; finance poor inventors to the tune of $5,000,000,000; pay everyone out of a job $100 a day.

Professor Bauer blames accumulated interest for much of the world's present economic troubles. In a book he published recently, he claims that a debt which is not repaid within a very short time after it is incurred can never be repaid at all.

Air Travel Stressed At Bucharest Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Peace through coöperation among the nations which control the air was the dominant note of the Roumanian press in welcoming the air ministers of England, France and Italy and a representative from Germany to a conference here recently.

Chief among the subjects discussed were the problems surrounding the development of international transportation by air. The four powers agreed unanimously to the program of the International Federation as outlined by its president, and to the proposals awaiting the approval of the 33 nations which should be represented at the coming January congress.

Much time was given to the single question of a kind of international passport, or license, which would facilitate the tourist in his travels. The reduction and unification of landing charges were also given special attention.

Britain to Examine Dole Applications

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—New procedure comes into force on Nov. 12 to be followed by local authorities in giving public assistance to unemployed workers who have exhausted their right to receive state insurance benefit.

Such persons have been allowed in the past to go on drawing weekly allowances without inquiry into their need for assistance.

This is changed by governmental instructions issued Oct. 20. The public assistance committees will now look into each case individually and the amount of help afforded will depend upon the circumstances disclosed.

Archæologists Definitely Fix On Site of Ishtar Temple at Nineveh

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The successful clearing and definite establishment of the site of the temple of Ishtar at Nineveh were described by Dr. R. Campbell Thompson at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society here recently. Dr. Thompson's expedition was made with this object, as the fact of a temple's existence had been discovered in the previous year's work.

This season's work, said Dr. Thompson, had shown that the temple had been founded originally in the third millenium B. C. and had been probably restored on a solid foundation of unburnt brick. It was destroyed when Nineveh fell in 612 B. C. and the building material was subsequently used by the Parthians for their own houses. It was definitely proved that it was the temple of Ishtar from a piece of sculpture on which was an inscription of Ashurnasipal, and also a pavement of bricks used for restoring it in his reign in the ninth century.

A much earlier building with walls of unburnt brick about 10 feet high was found near by which may have been founded by the Babylonian king Manishtishu who lived about 2500 B. C. His presence at Nineveh had been fixed for the first time by a reference on a fine stone cylinder of Shansi-Adad dated about 1840 B. C. Another find was a splendid life-size human head of copper and a spear-head of the third millenium B. C. There was also plenty of pottery with designs of birds, ibex and fish.

A great limestone inscription broken into about 120 pieces gave an account of the buildings and campaigns of Ashurbanipal, probably about 630 B. C. which included an account of Dugdammé, hitherto known as a king of the northern hordes, and how the gods destroyed his camp by fire from heaven. Mention was also made of Cyrus, King of Persia, described as living on the far side of Elam. This king could be no other than the grandfather of Cyrus the Great, the captor of Babylon, Dr. Thompson declared.

QUEENSLAND FRUIT EXPORT TRADE AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—A new fruit preservative, called acetaldehyde, has been invented by Dr. S. A. Trout, a young Queensland natural scientist, and will, it is expected, have an important effect on the export fruit trade.

Inability to preserve the fruit adequately has hitherto seriously affected orange growers, who have been placing no oranges on the English market on that account. This trade is at present largely in the hands of South Africa, representing a loss to Australia of about £250,000 a year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

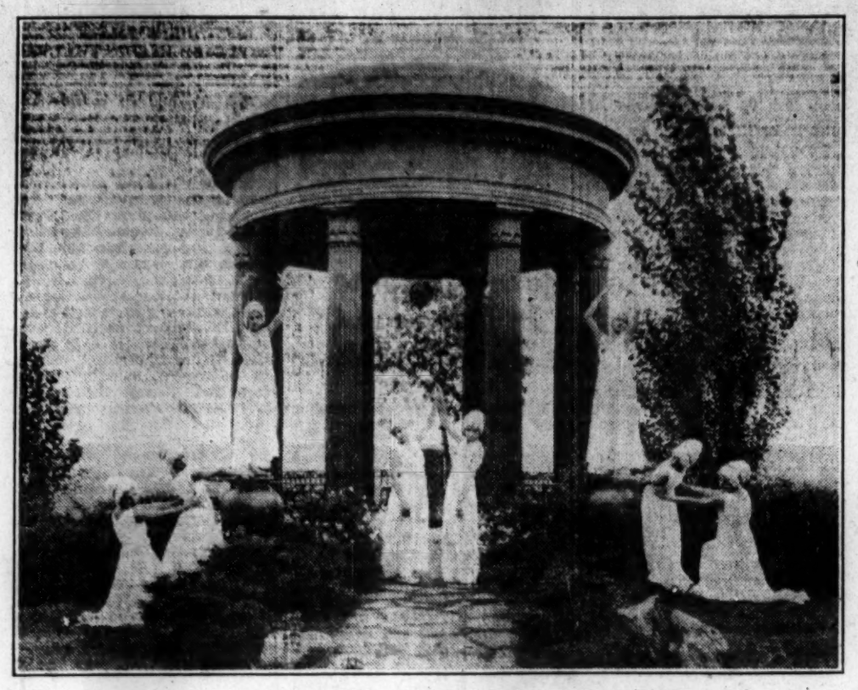
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Wendell H. Brayton, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mrs. H Chichester, Willand, England.
D. Chapiro Warren, Islesboro, Maine.
J. Chapin Warren, Mansfield, Mass.
Miss Ethel M. Warren, New York City.
A. M. Newport, Boston Mass

NEW ITALIAN STATE BANK

ROME, Nov 10—The Cabinet announced formation of a new national state bank with capitalization of 500,000,000 lire which will be used for financing industry.

Art Need Not All Be on Canvas



CAN IT BE THAT ROME AGAIN TRIUMPHS?

This Is a Scene Carried Out During a Pageant That Was Given in Conjunction With an Exhibit of Italian Art, Old and Modern, for Two Months in Birmingham, Ala. For Grace and Setting There Is Little That Could Surpass It.

Thousands View Italian Art During Exhibition in Alabama

Ancient and Modern Works in Painting, Sculpture, Assembled Through Efforts of Italian-American Residents in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Italian Art Exhibit, one of the most varied collections ever assembled in the South, has closed after being viewed during September and October by more than 100 000 persons from several southern states.

The exhibit held at the public library was made possible largely through the efforts of the Italo-American citizens of Birmingham, the Chamber of Commerce and the Birmingham Museum Association. It portrayed vividly the arts of Italy including painting, sculpture, tapestries, embroideries and potteries from the early Renaissance to the present day.

The event was held with the consent and coöperation of the Italian Government and under the patronage of Signor Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States. A feature of the exhibition was the presentation of a large bronze statue of the Capitoline Wolf nursing Romulus and Remus, mythical founders of Rome, to the Birmingham Museum by the Governor of Rome. It was presented as a token of good will and as recognition of the purposes of the exhibit.

Several months of preparation were necessary to assemble the art work and hundreds of voluntary workers gave their time. Some of the collections came direct from the Quadrennial in Rome. Other pieces were loaned by leading museums and art galleries of Italy and the United States including those of New York, Boston and Newark, N. J. Birmingham citizens contributed several thousand dollars to pay the incidental expenses.

Efforts were made to present representative material of various periods. Many famous artists whose original works could not be obtained were represented by fine old Italian prints. Sculpture was shown in originals, casts and pictures and valuable works of tapestries were exhibited.

In connection with the exhibit there was presented a historical pageant reproducing episodes in Italian art and history.

NORWEGIAN SOCIETY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway — Bright-colored rugs and carpets of renowned durability—rough wool in original Norwegian folklore designs—drew many visitors to the Home Crafts Exhibition recently held in Oslo to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Norwegian Society for the Promotion of Domestic Crafts.

The movement to revive and modernize the old home crafts of Norway was started some 70 years ago by the clergyman, Mr. Ellert Sundt, and the school-teacher Mr. O. Th. Oede, who enlisted the support of the state in the task of covering the country with a network of domestic industry schools.

The society was founded in 1891 to coördinate, develop and commercialize the movement. The organization has expanded to 16 times its original size.

WELDED SHIPS GAIN IN BRITISH FAVOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Construction of ships by electric welding instead of riveting is winning increasing approval in shipping circles. In the annual report of Lloyd's Register mention is made of two innovations of this type in yacht building during the last year.

A launch, the "Quasi-Arc," built at East Cowes is of steel electrically welded. This vessel is classed as "A 1—Electrically Welded. Experimental. Subject to annual survey."

Another novel craft similarly classed as experimental is a speed-boat built of aluminum alloy.

In the construction of new vessels the committee of Lloyd's has approved the adoption of welding for those parts of the hull which are of secondary importance, and the number of these parts is steadily increasing. As long ago as 1920 a ship, the "Fullagar" was constructed by means of electric welding throughout to the complete exclusion of riveting.

Australia Urged To Raise Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Wheat farmers of this state face a serious shortage of horses, according to Mr. W. F. Dunn, Minister of Agriculture, who, in an official statement, says that thousands of wheat farmers may decide to use horses instead of tractors.

"In 1915," he says, "there were 733,341 horses in the state, whereas in 1930 the number had dropped to 534,943. The position in regard to foals is even more serious, as while 60,337 foals were raised in 1915, the total was only 16,716 in 1930."

The rehabilitation of the farming industries depended very largely on horses being available for work, he explained. A recent return supplied by the Government statistician showed that in the wheat-growing districts 5936 tractors were in use. Most of these tractors had been in use for some years, and would soon have to be replaced.

It was certain, however, that very few farmers would have the means to purchase tractors and, in any case, after their experience in regard to costs of operation, upkeep and replacement, they were unlikely again to invest in tractors.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS SMALLER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The trade union movement in Great Britain, though still totaling nearly 5,000,000 members, is today not very much more than half the size it was in 1920, when the movement reached its maximum, with a membership of 8,339,000. At the beginning of 1931, according to official figures issued Oct. 19, the total was 4,825,000, a decline of 42 per cent. However, the membership is still larger than in prewar years.

The manufacturing industries groups represented 40 per cent of the total membership at the end of 1930. Railway service (448,000 members) and other transport and general labor (851,000) accounted for 27 per cent and mining and quarrying (612,000) for 13 per cent.

Recent Mexican Discoveries Tie Aztecs in With Toltec Indians

University of Mexico Professor Finds Similarity in Literature of Two Nations—Toltec Documents Translated Into Maya Used Aztec Meter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Additional light has been thrown upon the obscure past of the ancient Toltec race, a mysterious people whose civilization flourished in the Valley of Mexico from before the Christian era to 900 years ago, by a discovery announced by Mr. J. H. Cornyn, professor of Aztec language and literature at the University of Mexico, who has found an invariable metrical similarity in Toltec literature in Yucatan and in Aztec literature, which, he believes, links the older civilization with that of the Aztecs.

"The question has always been disputed as to what race the Toltecs belonged, and whether they spoke Aztec or some other language," explained Professor Cornyn, who has done translations of ancient Mexican documents for universities and libraries in the United States and other countries.

"Ancient Aztec literature was written in trochaic meter," Professor Cornyn stated in regard to his discovery. "In Yucatan, where the Toltecs fled before the scourging of barbarians shortly after the year 1000 A. D., Toltec documents translated into Maya and found there at the time of the conquest, 500 years later, are invariably composed in the meter used by the Aztecs, which is very different from that of the Maya chronicles not subjected to Toltec influence.

"This could have happened only if the Toltecs, who naturally took with them to Yucatan their literature, art, religion, and religious dances, had been so accustomed to this form of metrical poetry before they went to Yucatan that tradition moved them, despite the difficulty of putting Maya into a foreign meter, to accent their adopted tongue in the trochaic meter to which they were accustomed.

"This form of poetry discovered in the vicinity of Chichen Itza and other centers of Toltec culture in Yucatan, is inseparably connected with the tongue of the Aztecs. The trochaic meter, is still today that of the popular songs of the Aztec Indians and to it they still make their dances conform. Dances in Yucatan, where the Toltec influence prevailed, are similar to those of the Aztecs on the uplands of Mexico today."

Professor Cornyn is now working on ancient Maya and Aztec documents, and is translating a dozen plays from the Aztec into English. He has made an exhaustive study of documents found in Yucatan, where the fleeing Toltecs established a Toltec-Maya civilization, the chief city of which was Chichen Itza. This city, which shows all the characteristics of Toltec architecture, has been excavated by the Carnegie Institution.

Spain's Coöperative Socities Legalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A decree establishing the Spanish coöperative societies upon a definitely legal basis is expected to give new impetus to the coöperative movement in Spain, it is reported by the Labor Office here.

A special department to be set up under the Spanish Ministry of Labor will disseminate and enforce the new regulations, inspect cooperative societies, defend their interests and seek to promote the movement by educational propaganda.

Other forms of direct state help, including fiscal exemption in proportion to the social utility of a given coöperative group, are now being studied by a committee comprising representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Labor and National Economy.

The decree officially recognizes and vigorously encourages schoolchildren's coöperative societies, the chief aim of which is to provide practical training in coöperative organization and develop social solidarity.

BRITISH TRADING SOCIETIES EXPAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Britain's Coöperative Trading Societies, which pay only a limited interest to their shareholders and distribute surplus profits in the form of dividends to the purchasers of goods they supply, added 250,000 to their already large membership last year, according to official figures issued Oct. 19.

The total membership of these societies is now just under 6,500,000. Their sales last year totaled £327,794,000. This was about £5,000,000 less than in the preceding 12 months. But the decrease is attributed more to fall in commodity prices than to any reduction in the amount of business done.

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Use 10c
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At your grocer 15¢

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. . . in our windows and salesrooms, you may quickly and pleasantly see this truly remarkable exhibit.
Nowhere else in the world have we seen such an extraordinary collection of custom quality Overcoats, ready to wear.
Scott & Company Overcoats—more pride and comfort in wearing than you've ever enjoyed before—$65 to $125.
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HERE IS THE LOWEST PRICE WE HAVE EVER QUOTED—
(NOTE—prices two years ago each can 29c—a 50% saving)
Everybody likes pineapple—and there are more than one hundred delicious ways to serve this luscious fruit. Bursting with sweetness, radiating the sunshine of the tropics, you can buy it now with all its native, field ripened flavor, captured and canned, ready to serve—at the lowest price we have ever quoted! Stock your pantry now and surprise your family with the many delicious dishes you can make with this delicious fruit. Pineapple will probably never be as low as this again.
2 LARGE NO 2½ TINS 29c
Pineapple Fritters
Mix and sift 1½ cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt. Add gradually ⅔ cup syrup drained from Canned Hawaiian Pineapple and 1 egg well-beaten. Cut 3 slices Hawaiian Pineapple in halves and stir into batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat (360°F.). Drain on brown paper and roll in powdered sugar.
SMOKED SHOULDERS
Mild—Short Shank in Stockinettes—small sizes
LB 14c
VAN CAMP'S EVAPORATED MILK
3 TALL CANS 19c
SARDINES
STANDARD NORWEGIAN IN PURE OLIVE OIL
3 TINS 25c
CODFISH
ALL BONES REMOVED
NO-BONE LB PKG 23c
FINAST LB BOX 27c
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Crown Pilots Grahams Royal Lunch
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CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP
Stock up now—the soup you never tire of 4 TINS 29c
Other kinds - - - - 4 TINS 33c
Vegetable, beef, chicken, ox tail, celery, consomme, mock turtle, pea, etc.
A TEMPTING PRICE FOR TEMPTING DISHES
Macaroni or Spaghetti 5 8 oz Pkgs 25c
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SLICED PRIZE BREAD
In a short time housewives have realized the great convenience of being able to buy their bread already sliced. First National Stores are always ready to make it possible to reduce the housewives' task to the minimum. Large 20 Oz Loaf 7c
BROOKSIDE MILK
Every day a solid train-load of Brookside Milk is sold over our counters. This milk is 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk in Boston. It is pasteurized and bottled at our Creameries at Bellows Falls, Vt. qt 11c
Atmore Mince Meat Qt Pot 29c Bot 19c
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Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce Can 10c
Mocha Cake Each 20c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY
A SAFE PLACE TO ECONOMIZE

CODE MEASURE APPEARS PASSED BY MAINE VOTE

Bill Sponsored by Governor for Reorganization of Government

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 10 (AP)—Holding the early majority of 7500 which it piled up in the cities and larger towns of the State, the Administrative Code bill, sponsored by Gov. William Tudor Gardiner, stood adopted by voters of Maine today.

The vote at noon with 207 of the 518 cities and towns reported was: Yes, 32,398; no, 24,768. Five of the 20 cities rejected the bill. Biddeford polling the largest adverse vote: Yes, 980; no, 2268.

Complete returns from Sagadahoc County gave opponents a majority, as did partial returns from Somerset and York. Four towns in Franklin County allowed the bill a slight majority of 15 votes.

The Governor hailed the vote as a "ringing indorsement" and an "encouragement to all the employees of the State to redouble their efforts for the public service." His statement was issued after figures compiled from his own sources reported 268 cities and towns as voting: Yes, 36,289; no, 24,901.

The unreported vote was largely in outlying communities generally considered as opposed to the code measure. If the small town vote remains as light as that of the reported sections of the State, it was not believed it could counteract the favorable majority.

The code bill was the outgrowth of a pre-legislative survey by the National Institute of Public Administration. It calls for the reorganization and realignment of various departments of state governments, provides for centralized purchasing and abolishes some 30 boards of trustees and departments.

Backed by the Chief Executive, the bill, minus a referendum clause, was passed through the Legislature by a large majority. The referendum was invoked by petitions bearing the signatures of 17,000 voters.

Theaters

"Marching By"

Shubert Theater—Week beginning Nov. 9. Messrs. Shubert present "Marching By," a musical comedy adapted by Harry Clarke and Harry B. Smith from the original by Ernst Neubach. Music by Jean Gilbert and Harry Revel. Lyrics by Harry B. Smith, Mack Gordon and Edward Eliscu. Staged by J. C. Huffman. The cast:

PROLOGUE

Elsa	Cornelia Chason
Lieut. Muller	Jack Lee
Butler	Herbert Weber
Hans Von Arnheim	Jack Leslie
Lieut. Franz Almasy	Guy Robertson
Countess Anna Von Hatfeld	Mady Christians
Edda Von Goetzen	Lillian Lane
Captain Goerlich	Walter Palm
Sergeant	Kenneth Paige
Lieut. Hauser	Ralph Slear
Colonel Popen	Don Rowan
Eva	Betty Dair

THE PLAY

Captain Von Zedlitz	John J. Waish
Lieut. Kaufman	Arthur Singer
Lieut. Dornheim	Walter Negle
Captain Bauer	Charles Christie
Lieut. Dorch	Roy Vitalis
Lieut. Schantz	Victor Young
Sergeant	Kenneth Paige
A Cossack	Herbert Weber
Colonel Popen	Don Rowan
Lisa	Kathleen Edwardes
First girl	Joan Dudley
Second girl	Rene McAfee
Third girl	Marie Valday
Anton Androssy	Victor Casmore
Elias Butterman	Solly Ward
Anna	Mady Christians
Ilma Sachalow	Ethel Norris
Lieut. Franz Almasy	Guy Robertson
Sergeant Kalioff	Frank Lyman
Sasha Sachalow	Donald Burr
Colonel Petroff	Leonard Ceeley
Ivan Tarnoff	Florenz Ames
Major Orloff	Arthur Geary
Orderly	Gerald Moore

Now the crux of the matter is that the Shuberts know better. They have, man and boy, been in the business since adagio dancers were acrobats. So it would be utterly Cohanesque to imply any lack of technique.

They have solved some interesting problems in "Marching By." There is, for example, the problem of the setting. The first scene is laid in the lobby of a hotel near the Austro-Russian battle front. The second scene is laid in the same hotel and the same lobby. So is the last scene. This is [illegible] the customary musical comedy procedure. Away with the complexities of elaborate changes of setting.

A similar achievement has been made with the costumes. C'est la guerre—and of course one hardly expects soldiers to change their costumes, or even hotel maids to change theirs, in the midst of a bombardment. Again the problems of the theater are expertly simplified.

There is, too, a delicate matter of contrast in the musical arrangement. The interesting voices of Guy Robertson and Leonard Ceeley are presented in a manner by which they cannot fail to be appreciated. Bits of vocal violence are introduced here and there so that the performances of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ceeley shine with added brilliance.

Nor is the matter of surprise neglected. Ethel Norris and Donald Burr, as the married but unhoneymooned couple, burst repeatedly into song. Then, suddenly they dance. Ah, that's what they do—they're dancers. The Shuberts will have their little joke.

In the case of Solly Ward, the effervescent keeper of the hotel, there is no need for such Shubertian devices. Mr. Ward is just plain funny; and it takes rare ability to impersonate a waiter and smash dishes with so original a manner as Mr. Ward falls heir to. At times his humor is decidedly broad. And there are other lines that many playgoers will find coarse.

There is a saying on Broadway that there are only two kinds of shows. There are shows that are hits, which is to say, successes. There are those that are not successes, which is to say, not hits. Now one must add a third class. There are the shows that just march by.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include "The House Beautiful," in its second week at the Plymouth, and "Three Times the Hour," in its third week at the Copley.

"Once in a Lifetime," the Kaufman-Hart satire on Hollywood, comes to the Majestic next Monday evening.

Maude Adams as Portia, supported by Otis Skinner as Shylock, opens an engagement at the Colonial in "The Merchant of Venice," Nov. 23.

On the same evening "The Student Prince" will be revived at the Shubert.

Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella," second of the series of plays for young people, produced by the National Junior Theater and sponsored in Boston by the Professional Players, will be given for a single performance at the Plymouth next Saturday morning.

At the Shubert

White Studio

GUY ROBERTSON

Boy Wins Trip To Grange Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An essay on highway safety has won for Melvin Densmore, 16-year-old member of the Eldred (Penna.) Grange, a trip to the annual sessions of the National Grange at Madison, Wis., Nov. 11 to 21.

Melvin's essay was judged the best submitted in the annual highway safety essay contest, conducted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in all subordinate granges in 33 states. The first-prize winning essay in each state was entered in the national contest, in which six prizes were offered.

The other national winners were: Second, $50 in gold, Frances Heavilin of Bowerston, Ohio; third, $20 in gold, George W. Wiebusch of Broken Bow, Nebraska; fourth, $15 in gold, Ruth Jenkins of East Chatham, New York; fifth, $10 in gold, Maurine Knouse of Emporia, Kansas, and sixth, $5 in gold, Greta Watson of Taftsville, Vt.

In addition to the national prizes, each of the six winners will receive a State award of a silver medal and a check for $5.

The subject of the essay contest was: "What the Grange Can Do to Further Highway Safety." Each entry was limited to 800 words in the contest which was open to all members of the Grange, 18 years of age and under.

STRIKE DECREASES IMPORTS AT BOSTON

About 20 transatlantic steamers have been diverted from Boston since the strike of longshoremen began here several weeks ago, taking cargo for Boston to New York. Figures issued weekly show the value of merchandise entered at Boston from foreign ports for consumption has decreased steadily since first compiled three weeks ago by customs officials.

During the week ending Nov. 7 the value of such imports was $1,287,444, it was announced today. The previous week the value was $1,368,279, and two weeks back it was $2,127,570. Imports destined for warehouse during the week ending Nov. 7 were valued at $146,715, against $499,074 the previous week.

PINCHOT BACKS RELIEF BILLS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Legislature in Special Session to Consider Plan to Aid Distressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 10—The Pennsylvania Legislature convened today in extraordinary session to enact legislation to meet the State's unemployment emergency and took under consideration Gov. Gifford Pinchot's 19-point program for the alleviation of jobless distress.

Governor Pinchot stressed the necessity for prompt action by the lawmakers on the proposals before it, which range from the setting up of a five-member state commission on unemployment relief to raise a $35,000,000 relief fund, to luxury tax measures and the postponement of tax sales until the economic situation has bettered.

"The less we talk about relief and the sooner we give it, the better for all concerned," he said. "I believe the people of Pennsylvania will be grateful if the present session can be limited to the fewest possible number of weeks and days, and I am confident that the whole Commonwealth will profit if the public discussion of the measures you are here to consider can be limited to the shortest practicable time."

Along with the 19 measures necessary to implement the Pinchot program the body had presented to it other recommendations by various civic and political groups having proposals to meet the Pennsylvania emergency. Organized opposition has developed to some of the Governor's bills, including his proposals for an extra levy on gasoline and billboard advertising.

In his emergency message, the Governor reiterated his stand that the brunt of the relief burden should be borne "by those who can carry it with the least personal sacrifice," on the ground that "every cent contributed to relief by those who spend their whole income on living is a cent taken from consumption at a time when every consumer's cent is needed not only to restore prosperity but to keep us from sinking lower still."

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the first of the season's Monday evening series of concerts in Symphony Hall last night. The program was a repetition of that of the second Friday and Saturday subscription concerts: Mahler's Ninth Symphony and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and "Tannhäuser" Overture.

Dr. Koussevitzky was warmly greeted by the Monday audience, which now constitutes one of the most appreciative of his groups of musical celebrants, closely attentive and quickly responsive. Mahler's protracted and complex score had such a success that the conductor felt justified in calling the men to their feet to share the applause.

A further hearing of this symphony tended to confirm one's first impression that it is significant as a final epitome of nineteenth century Romanticism in music. The Rondo again seemed the least interesting of the movements; the Scherzo once more delighted by its deft wit and brilliant instrumentation. The gloom of the concluding Adagio was perhaps a little overstressed, but the performance as a whole was superb.

The limpid lovelines of the "Siegfried Idyl," that touching if rather prolix expression of parental joy and hope, was followed by the more obvious attractions of the "Tannhäuser" Overture, in a performance which revealed the showmanship of the conductor as well as the virtuosity of the orchestra.

L. A. S.

Friendship Male Quartet

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Friendship Male Quartet (William M. Chisholm and Ira Lee Crosland, tenors, Luther I. Chisholm and James Hope, basses) presented a program of Negro spirituals.

Friendship College is a philanthropically conducted institution in Rock Hill, S. C., devoted to the education of young Negroes. The recent loss of two buildings has considerably hampered its activities, and thus we find this youthful quartet embarked upon the project of providing means whereby the work of the school may be continued without interruption.

Last night, the listener could but be impressed with the earnestness of purpose which dominated the work of these four young men. Each possesses the melodious voice characteristic of his race, and it is notable that they accomplish so well that which they attempt, considering that the voices are, for the most part, untrained.

It was refreshing to find spirituals sans the frills of "arrangements." The quartet uses the simplest harmonies; it sings a cappella; the voices blend nicely, and, did one close his eyes, one would need no great amount of imagination to visualize cotton patch or corn field with busy workers. One might wish for greater dynamic variety, with an occasional opportunity to hear each voice "in turn" line out the melody. So pleased was the rather small but friendly audience that the singers responded to encores.

G. M. S.

South American Birds Described

Birds, millions of them blackening the sky in a wavering whirl of wings, were shown and discussed by Dr. Charles Townsend, lecturer, traveler and ornithologist, at the Boston Public Library last night in an illustrated lecture, entitled "South America and Some of Its Birds." The lecture was given in the series of the Brookline Bird Course.

Dr. Townsend told of myriads of cormorants on the barren islands near the coast of Peru. These water fowl, commonly called guano birds, with the South American "booby," are the source of a great business in commercial fertilizer, according to Dr. Townsend.

His recent trip, which covered both coasts of South America, led him into interesting visits to hamlets high among the peaks of the Andes, and, on the east coast, up great rivers bordered with tropical vegetation, in his studies of South American bird life. He was aided in classification of the birds he observed through assistance given by eminent ornithologists of South American countries, he said.

In Peru, high among the Andes, he visited the University of San Marlo, founded in 1551, which preceded Harvard University as an institution of learning by eighty-five years.

Ford Gives Employees Room to Grow Carrots

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 10 (AP)—The purchase of 500 acres of land near the Ford Motor Company's proposed plant site at Gladstone, Mich., for use as home sites and family gardens of Ford Company employees was announced yesterday by Mr. E. G. Kingsford, representative of the company in the Michigan peninsula. Crews will be hired at once to clear the land, Mr. Kingsford said.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:28 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Bakers to Unite In Provision Of Bread for Needy

Mobilization of bakers throughout New England for efficient performance of their part in assisting the needy and unemployed, as approved by the American Bakers' Association, is called for by Mr. Frank R. Shepard, president of the New England Bakers' Association, in an appeal to all members. Six specific recommendations are made. They are:

That bakers in every community organize for this particular purpose, with a committee to handle the situation.

That this organized group deal only with organized relief agency or agencies.

That bakers insist that any bread made available for relief shall be without cost to anyone after leaving the bakery.

That the bakery organization insist that the relief agency see that this bread does not reënter the channels of trade.

That bakers devise some means of marking this bread so it will be easily recognized and cannot be returned and credit received.

That bakers in no case distribute this bread.

Mr. Shepard appeals to bakers to "enter heartily into the plan" and to make available to proper relief agencies all of the bread that is actually needed in their communities, using unsold, returned or damaged bread, and, if necessary, bake enough each day to handle the necessary relief, but without cost to the relief agency.

Motion Pictures

Fine Arts Theater

Fine Arts Theater—"Le Mystère de la Chambre Jaune," French talking film, adapted from a novel by Gaston Leroux. Week beginning Nov. 9. The principals:

Joseph Rouletabille	Roland Toutain
Mlle. Stangerson	Huguette ex-Duflos
The Professor	Maxime Desjardins
Larson, the "Great Fred"	Marcel Vibert
Darzac	Van Daele

If we must have talkie thrillers, let them by all means be, like opera, in a foreign tongue. In either case, the plot requires as much concentration as the Sunday Supplement Funnies, so if you are bored, you can apply yourself to understanding the music or the language instead. This is an isolated opinion. Judging by the size, the interest and the amusement of yesterday afternoon's audience, they are all out of step but Danny and this writer. In other words, a large audience liked it a lot, and it is possible that it will have an extended run.

The mystery to us was how a professor, even one with decoration by the academy, could afford to live in such a be-corridored, be-statued and altogether ornately sumptuous château. We always though professors lived in neat little houses in the surburbs—except in rare and exalted instances. Well, no doubt Professor Stangerson was one of the rare ones. At any rate, there were rare occurrences in the convolutions of his château halls. But of the plot, it would be unfair to relate. With the aid of the synopsis and your knowledge of French, you may make of it what you will.

The chief delight of the production is the engaging lad, Roland Toutain, who plays the disarming cub reporter, Rouletabille. He looks like a nice American boy, but he speaks his language as only a Frenchman can. He has the athletic prowess of Douglas Fairbanks Sr., and a charming smile that is all his own. He alone is worth the price of admission. There is also a comedian, unfortunately not mentioned in the cast, equipped with a moon face and general technique that give the right accent to his funniness in all but one scene, which tempts him to overplay. Huguette ex-Duflos, also of the Comédie Française, is reminiscent of Cécile Sorel, an actress the cause of whose celebrity we were unable to appreciate, during her visit to Boston some years ago.

"Glimpses of Germany" provides a short travel interlude, and Faith Baldwin, in the news reel, undertakes a provocative discussion of Women and Careers—or just plain Jobs—which of course cannot be compassed in so small a space.

M. L.

Small Loan Fund Asked of Students

Contributions of 10 cents or more, to form an emergency $1000 loan fund for the aid of students in financial difficulty, were asked from the 13,000 students at Boston University and the faculty today by Prof. Warren T. Powell, head of the new department of student counseling and religious activities, and the student-faculty committee working in conjunction with him.

The fund, which is to be collected at student assemblies and through social and fraternal organizations, will be lent to students each semester in amounts not much higher than $25 at a time. The interest charges will not exceed 3 per cent a year. All higher loans will be cared for by the larger loan funds of the university.

It has been found that many students at the university need small sums of money to tide them over short periods of stress until they can find part-time work, according to Mr. T. Everett Fairchild, assistant to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, and who is in charge of general student loans. The fund is to be used for such cases.

Campbell Elected Boston School Head

Mr. Patrick T. Campbell was unanimously elected superintendent of schools in Boston at a special meeting of the school committee yesterday. He has been an educator for 35 years. Mr. Campbell succeeds Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke. Mr. Edward J. Muldoon, former headmaster of the Bigelow school district, South Boston, was appointed assistant superintendent of schools.

Mr. Campbell was graduated from Harvard College in 1885. He earned his way through Boston Latin School and Harvard by working as an assistant janitor in the Adams School. He later taught at Medford High School, and in 1897 was appointed junior master of Boston Latin School. He was headmaster of that school, the oldest in the United States, for many years. In 1929, Mr. Campbell was appointed assistant superintendent of Boston schools.

Buried City Sought Beneath Samaria

A city built 3000 years ago on the site of the present Samaria of 800 B. C. is an objective of the research expedition to Samaria to be led by Mr. Kirsopp Lake, Winn professor of ecclesiastical literature at Harvard University. Professor Lake spoke last night for the Women's City Club on "Recent Excavations in Samaria."

Professor Lake also said further search was being made by members of the party now in Samaria for the site once occupied by the Persians but of which no trace had yet been found. The hunt, he said, would be pursued further, in the spring of 1932, when another expedition would go to the spot.

Professor Lake exhibited lantern slides of some of the results of his latest discoveries, which included the "best preserved piece of Israelitish masonry yet discovered," he said, and the ruins of a small church built in the time of Constantine.

GOV. WINANT URGES SUPPORT OF HOOVER

More loyal support of President Hoover by citizens regardless of party affiliation was urged yesterday by Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, in addressing the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza.

"Factional attacks upon the Chief Executive of the United States, from whatever source," the Governor said, "under present conditions are as harmful to the well-being of the nation as propaganda in time of war." Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate, urged Republicans of the State to open their doors to new ideas and new enthusiasm and to formulate a program and fight for it.

SPECIAL DRY AGENT NAMED FOR BOSTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mr. Robert W. Coyne, present assistant prohibition administrator at Chicago, was appointed yesterday special agent in charge of the regional bureau at Boston. Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, said a regional office was established in Boston about a month ago and that Mr. Coyne will head a force of 10 or 12 special agents. The Boston district previously was handled from New York. The primary problems facing Mr. Coyne, the director said, are smuggling and conspiracies to violate the prohibition law.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—George Tomkins, soloist.
5:10 Piano Soloist.
5:15 WEEI Organist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 "Jack and Willie."
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 Vagabond of the Air.
7:15 The Mixers, male quartet.
7:30 Brusiloff's Recording Orchestra; the Twins.
7:45 Remington Program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Goodyear Program; Sousa's Band; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; soloist; Armchair Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Vorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Andy Sannella and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Kay Kris and "Benny."
11:30 NBC, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story: "Sinbad the Sailor."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 Talk, Capt. Tim Heely.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sports review; temperature.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Band Box Review; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers; Frank Sullivan, speaker; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 Ivanhoe Saladiers; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Program; Alice Mock, soprano; Hortense Drummond, contralto; mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; Frazier Hunt; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
10:00 New England Program; Soloists; quartet; Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre le Kreun, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Paramount organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 The Outdoor Club.
5:30 Musical Mirror: Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:45 Greyhound Gus.
6:00 News; temperature; weather.
6:15 Eleanor Talcott, popular songs.
6:20 The Tipplers, harmony trio.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Walter Winchell, columnist; Boswell Sisters, guest soloists.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "Mettle"; orchestra.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: soloist; string ensemble.
10:15 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Mike Speciale's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist"; Ben Alley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor," Irving Kaufman.
5:45 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:00 CBS, National Security League: "The United States Merchant Marine."
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
6:45 Popular orchestra and soloist.
6:50 Weather and news.
7:15 Crosley Ensemble.
7:30 Al Castaw and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; Larry Murphy, tenor.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; Grace Donahue, contralto.
10:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:15 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear": organ and soloist.
5:30 Evening Musicale; soloist.
6:00 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
6:20 Nazzaro financial talk.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 to 11 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 a. m.—First National Violin School.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:20 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
10:15 a. m.—Charles Players.
11:00 a. m.—President Hoover's Acceptance of District of Columbia War Memorial.
11:15 a. m.—Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Sweetheart Program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in persor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Copley Residence Players.
2:30 p. m.—Karl Krist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
3:30 p. m.—Armistice Day talk.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Boston College-Center College football game from Fenway Park.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

7:45 p. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, President Hoover's Acceptance of District of Columbia War Memorial.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air; sketch, "Legend of the Bell."
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl of Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Woodrow Wilson Service.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artist Recital.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner and discussion on "How Massachusetts Is Meeting the Depression"; speakers: Miss Elizabeth L. Holbrook, Mrs. Eva W. White and Dr. Harvey A. Wooster; clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Presentation of play by Casby Club, Bates Hall, 7:30. Meeting, Easy Speakers Club, 8.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series on "The Development of Our Insight Into the Structure of the Universe," by Dr. W. de Sitter, lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

New England Railroad Club: "Canadian Night," dinner, Swiss Room, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Shubert—"Marching By," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Le Mystère de la Chambre Jaune" (film). Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Lily Pons, soprano, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Armistice Day Observances: American Legion parade, starts Arlington and Beacon Streets, 9:30 a. m.; memorial exercises, Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War, Robert Gould Shaw Memorial, Beacon Street, 10:30; exercises, Parkman Bandstand on the Common, addresses by state military, civic and religious speakers, 11; Mayor Curley's luncheon to speakers, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 1 p. m. Observances to be held in the following Greater Boston and neighboring towns: Arlington, Amesbury, Bedford, Charlestown, Chicopee, Concord, Lowell, Malden, Milford, Milton, Nahant, Newton, Pembroke, Quincy, Roxbury, Somerville, Scituate, Watertown, Winchester, Woburn.

Morgan Memorial Industries "Goodwill Week," through Nov. 15.

Fourth in lecture series on "The Art of Helping," by Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, school of social work, 18 Somerset Street, 11 a. m.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 7:50 a. m. train, North Station, to Ipswich, for walk to Clark's Pond.

"The Dalmatian Coast and Jugoslavia," first in lecture series by Dr. Sarah E. Palmer, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Armistice Day Exercises.

Field and Forest Club: Meeting, South Station, 10:25 a. m., for Canton Junction train; outing at Foxboro, home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Fitts, Neponset Lake.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, 9:30 a. m. for bus to West Acton.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations: modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings by Stanley Woodward. Drypoint prints of big game by Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore. Through Nov. 21.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday; moderate southwest winds, becoming northwest Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light showers tonight in north portion; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably showers tonight in north portion; cooler Wednesday in south portion and warmer in extreme north portion tonight; cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to west to northwest, and generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	60	Montreal	56	56
Bismarck	26	46	Nantucket	54	58
Boston	52	67	New Orleans	62	76
Buffalo	56	66	New York	50	62
Calgary	50	68	Norfolk, Va.	46	66
Charleston	56	76	North Platte	20	48
Chicago	16	38	Philadelphia	46	62
Cincinnati	52	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	76
Denver	30	48	Pittsburgh	54	70
Eastport, Me.	46	52	Portland, Me.	46	54
Hatteras	58	64	Raleigh	48	68
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Nov. 9		76	St. Louis	62	74
		78	St. Paul	38	66
Helena, Mont.	36	44	Salt Lake City	40	46
Huron, S. D.	24	46	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	56	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	54
Kansas City	42	74	Seattle	44	44
Key West	70	76	Tampa	58	76
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	42	52
Memphis	56	74	Wichita, Kan.	42	72
Miami, Fla.	64	76	Williston, N.D.	20	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 10.
B—Maximum Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:34 p. m. Wednesday 11:48 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 11.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

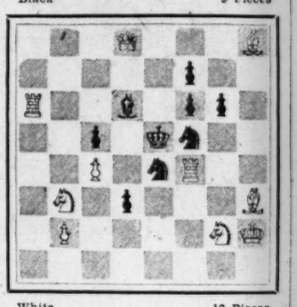
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1355

By A. Chicco
From the British Chess Magazine

Black 9 Pieces



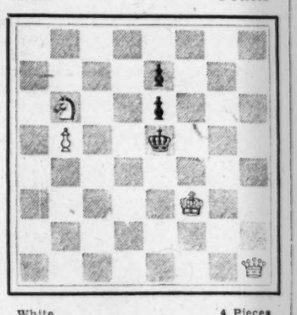
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1356

By Fred Ornes
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

A pleasing miniature, not too easy.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1353. Q-K8
No. 1354. 1. R-KB8 KxR
2. Q-Kt7
1. ——— KxP
2. K-Kt5ch
1. ——— K-R3
2. P-R8(Q)ch
1. ——— K-Kt3
2. Q-K4ch

End-Game No. 68. 1 RxKRPch, PxR; 2 Kt-B6ch, K-R; 3 R-Kt7†, KxR; 4 Kt-K8ch, K-Kt3; 5 Q-B6ch, K-R4; 6 Kt-Kt7 mate.

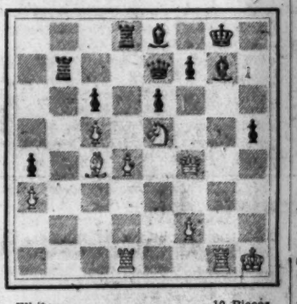
END-GAMES

Here is another of World-Champion Alekhine's brilliancies. What is White's winning play?

End-Game No. 69

Won by Alekhine

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

It is expected that Brown University, one of the original members of the old Triangular College Chess League, will again enter intercollegiate competition after an absence of several years, taking part, along with Columbia, City College, New York University and Pennsylvania, in the Intercollegiate Chess League Christmas tournament.

Fourteen members of the Marshall Chess Club have just begun the annual championship tournament. Arthur Dake of Oregon, who won last year, has returned to the West and will not take part. Harold Morton, New England champion, now located in New York, is one of the players, who include Tholfsen, Santasiere, Hanauer, Smirka, Bigelow, Reinfeld.

The following game, from the 31st tournament, is a splendid struggle. Nimzowitsch, black, loses the exchange on the twenty-fourth move, but refuses to give up hope. Neither does Bogoljubow, white, who persistently tries to turn his material advantage into victory. The result is a convincing exhibition of end-play resourcefulness and ingenuity on the part of Nimzowitsch, who, it will be remembered, lost both his games with Kashdan, who, in turn, lost both his games with Bogoljubow.

INDIAN DEFENSE

	Nimzowitsch	Bogoljubow
White	Black	White
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34 K-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	35 R-QBch
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	36 R-QR8
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	37 R-QKt8
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	38 R-Kt6
6 QxB	Kt-K5	39 K-B3
7 Q-B2	P-QB4	40 K-Q4
8 QPxP	Kt-QB3	41 K-B3
9 Kt-B3	Q-R4ch	42 R-Q2
10 Kt-Q2!	KtxKt	43 K-Kt4
11 BxKt	QxBP	44 R-Q6
12 P-K3	Castles	45 R-KB2
13 B-Q3	QPxP	46 K-B5
14 BxPch	K-R	47 R-Q8
15 B-K4	P-QKt4	48 R-Q2
16 Castles	KR B-Kt2	49 PxP?(c)
17

THE HOME FORUM

Where Maya Art Still Lingers

ONCE upon a time the Maya Indians were great potters, the greatest, perhaps, that the American continent ever produced; and, as though to encourage their potters, they made a practice of smashing their old pots at the end of the year and replacing them with new ones. In the Maya settlements of the great river valleys of Honduras, every village site may be determined by the stratum of potsherds which surrounds the village mounds. This pottery is of many types, from the common red water jar to fine glazed pottery with conventional designs in yellow, red and black; but the only ones which I have seen entire, or nearly so, were animal-shaped jars for cooling water and simple bowls with realistic pictorial designs. What the shapes of the older water jars were, one can only infer. The Greek amphora, which is still used in part of the Mediterranean as a water jar, probably owed its pointed shape to the original drinking horn. The Indians had no animal which could provide them with such horns, so their primitive utensils were gourds and round-bottomed calabashes. To this day, the Indian pottery is made mostly with round bases.

One day in Santa Barbara, in Honduras, I hired a room in which was a water jug, fashioned in the old Maya style, in the form of a duck, the aperture through the beak being contracted cleverly so that the water jetted out in a thin stream. I had seen fragments of these jars from the ancient villages, some made in the shape of dogs or raccoons, conventionalized but quite recognizable.

These pots, I learned, were quite usual, as the Indians brought them down from Gracias, some fifty or sixty miles distant, and retailed them for a peso or less. With the advance of civilization into the country, however, they were gradually being replaced by kerosene tins. Later, as I approached Gracias, I encountered the pot carriers, sturdy, coppery Maya men and their little, yellow, waddling wives, carrying their immense nets of pots, a hundredweight at a time over the hill trails. They came, I was told, from Lacampa, so there I went.

My first sight of Lacampa was of its church, an immense white building, large enough to contain all the twenty mud huts of the village. It stood at the foot of a steep valley, where a tumbling stream turned abruptly from what seemed its natural course, and flowed through a fissure in a great gray cliff of rock. No doubt this valley had been a lake before that cliff had been split by some earthquake, and the clay sediment of ages had accumulated at the bottom. Now the church stood there, a typical Spanish-American church with an imposing façade in bad baroque. One thing only was original about it. High up on its pinnacles, where usually Greek urns in plaster add incongruity to bad taste, were two red water jars, symbolic of the livelihood of the community.

While I was looking at the church, I was arrested, a proceeding to which one becomes quite accustomed in Honduras. I was brought before the alcaldia. Five minutes later the alcalde turned out his staff to be photographed by me and lent me the messenger to show me around the village, where otherwise, for the Indians are very mistrustful, I might not have been welcomed.

I was taken to the house of a young Indian woman who lived by pot-making, and she showed me her methods. The clay was dug in the bottom by the river and was tempered with sandy loam from the hillside, then kneaded and pounded. The method of making the pot was by pinching small pieces of clay onto the sides already built, as thus the walls could be made thinnest; and, as fast as her hands could work, she built up a jar of perfect symmetry and in the old Maya shape, like a globe with a small neck at the top. The potter's wheel is, of course, unknown to these Indians, yet an artist could not have improved a line in her work. She was pleased and rather amused at my admiration. She had always made them of that shape, and it took her no more thought than one gives to putting on one's shoes in the morning.

The finished pots were stored in the shade to dry, their mouths covered with leaves so that they should dry from the outside in and not crack. Some dry gray pots she had decorated with designs in red ochre, and these would go into her cooking fire on the morrow. The ochre, she told me, was brought to Lacampa by the Indians of Santa Cruz, an immemorial trade. I asked her about the designs, which were obviously pictures conventionalized out of all knowledge, what they represented and what they were called. She was puzzled. They were designs, nothing more. So they had always been. In digging for clay by the river, they found pieces of the pots of the *antiguos*, always like this and with the same designs.

Why did they not put a rim of clay on the bottom, so that the jars could sit erect on a hard floor or on a table? I asked. She wrinkled her broad, low forehead doubtfully with the effort of thinking about unfamiliar things. "Perhaps it would not be comfortable when you carry it on your head," she suggested. It was a good reason, but not, I think, the true one, which is that they have always been made without a rim.

It is six hundred years since the Aztecs swept through this country and seized the overlordship of the Maya tribes; and now the Aztecs, too, have gone, and the Indians have forgotten the last legend of their greatness. But in this one corner, cut off from the excitements of life and the migrations of peoples, the Maya art still lingers. The women of Lacampa still make their pots beautifully, not for love of beauty, but blindly, because so they have always been made.

J. S. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Roman in the Greek World

To the Greek who really took the trouble to study him, the Roman was a very curious and interesting character. He thought in an utterly different way from all the familiar types of the world. He was frankly not interested in the things that absorbed the Greek. Political theory he never touched. As to philosophy, his attitude is traditionally shown by the story (possibly no more than a happy legend) of the proconsul, who came to the university town, summoned all the professors and told them that he understood there were points of dispute among them, but if they would come to his tribunal, he would settle them. Half the story, one might say, is repeated in Constantine, but only half; still it shows the Roman mind. The Roman was not at first interested in art. . . . At first, the attitude of the Roman was contempt for all the supreme interests of Greece. Juvenal pictures the Roman soldier, when a town was taken, smashing the work of great artists, unconscious that it has any value. The centurion in Persius will bid no more than a clipped shilling for one hundred philosophers. This early contempt for art and music, for painting and sculpture, is illustrated by the strange scene which Polybius records and which we may therefore take to be historical. There was a Roman who was to give a great national entertainment, and, misled by his Greek friend, included a contest of flute-players. To his horror, and to the disgust of the audience, it turned out to be something like a Welsh eisteddfod: the chagrin and boredom of host and audience were not to be fathomed. The adroit Greek went behind the stage and passed the word, and delight was restored when the two bodies of flute players advanced on one another and beat one another over the head with their flutes. What a people! and that story comes from Polybius, who knew and liked the Roman. . . .

That was one side of the Roman; and yet, on the other side, Strabo speaks with interest of the curiously different ideals for a city that the Romans had. The Greek would adorn his city with statues and edifices of beauty; the Roman provided his city with a system of sewers. The French historian draws a contrast between the Greek navigator, with his eye upon the stars, making the discoveries on which rests the science of astronomy, and the Roman, building roads and setting up milestones; in the Greek world one travelled by the stars, in the Roman by the milestones. Professor Stuart Jones says that about four thousand Roman milestones have been found over the world. The earliest milestones known were those of Darius; the Hellenistic kings also set them up; but there was something about the milestone that went to the heart of the Roman; they were for him a passion—they were so sensible and practical, and to the Greek so needless and devoid of charm.—T. R. GLOVER, in "The World of the New Testament."

The World's First Phonograph

John Kruesi had seen Edison accomplish some pretty amazing things, but John's credulity had its limits. One day in the autumn of 1877, Edison handed to him a sketch of a model to be made as piecework; and on the margin of the sketch was a memorandum of what Edison thought the right price for the job, eighteen dollars. Kruesi set to work. He tried to figure out what such a queer affair was for; then he went to Edison and asked. When Edison had told him, he thought the whole scheme ridiculous. His business was, however, to complete the model; and so the model was completed and John stood by to see what would happen.

There was no denying that the model did look rather odd. On a wooden base a metal shaft, having a thread cut in it (like a horizontal screw) and with a handle at one end, was mounted upon two supports. The shaft ran through a metal drum, into whose surface had been cut a spiral groove. On either side of the drum was a little tube; and over the inner end of each little tube was stretched a parchment diaphragm. In the center of each diaphragm was a steel needle.

Kruesi was positive the thing would be a failure. So was Carman, foreman of the machine shop. . . . The machine was the world's first phonograph. Today it is carefully preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London.

All that night, Edison and Kruesi kept trying for better results. They learned how to fit the tinfoil more neatly to the cylinder, and how to turn the cylinder more steadily when they were making a record. Each time, as their singing or their recitation was repeated from the machine, the performance seemed astonishing. . . .

On December 24, 1877, Edison filed an application for a United States patent, and on February 19, 1878, the patent was issued. When Edison's application was being examined at the United States Patent Office, nothing could be found to show that anybody had up to that time attempted what Edison had accomplished. Hence it was that the patent was issued so promptly and without a reference. The fundamental idea of the phonograph was to make phonograms ("records," they now are called) of such kind that the original sound vibrations could be mechanically reproduced. From the authentic account of how the machine came to be, it would seem that the working theory of the phonograph had as its starting point the idea of reproduced sound. In other words that first crude apparatus built by John Kruesi was based on what might now appear like reverse reasoning. . . .

An oft-repeated story is to the effect that the invention just happened through an accident—that Edison chanced to notice that the sound waves of his voice vibrated the diaphragm of a telephone transmitter with such force that a steel point attached to the diaphragm was driven into his finger. Just how all this took place, or how it could lead in the direction of reproducing sound, is not clear. Edison himself has explained that the phonograph had a definite beginning during experiments with the automatic telegraph. He had a revolving platen with a volute spiral groove incised in its upper surface, suggesting the disc records of today. On the platen he put a circular sheet of paper; and then over this sheet he passed an embossing point that was connected by an arm to an electro-magnet. When the arm was actuated by the magnet, the point embossed Morse characters on the sheet of paper. Then Edison discovered that when the sheet of paper was placed on a corresponding device having a contact point, the embossed characters were repeated and thus could be re-sent automatically and at any speed.—GEORGE S. BRYAN, in "Edison the Man and His Work."

Thoroughfare

I wonder
If anywhere in this world this day
There is anything else
So gay as this dandelion,
Blossoming through a crack
In the sidewalk.

(It is laughing aloud,
Very loud,—)
Says: "Philosophers
Incline to be lugubrious,
Grave, doubtful, doleful,
About prospects for growing through cement,—
Will give you feeble directions
In which they themselves
Have no faith!"

A momentary doubt assails me,
Though in general
I hold with dandelions
Rather than with philosophers.
"But how *does* one
Grow through cement?"

(Laughter! Loud laughter!)
"Simple,—
One has merely to choose a good crack,
And not try to force one's head
Through the cement!"

A horrid qualm seizes me,
Sophistic, shakes me.
"Suppose there should be no crack?"

(You should hear the laughter!)
"There always is a crack.
That is a funny thing
About the whole business!
People who make sidewalks
Are not pleased about it!
But dandelions are!
And the walks do well enough."

(Oh, that bright yellow
Fuzzy-headed laughter!)

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

A Day on the Peat-Moss

The hills were still misty, that May morning, when the grandfather harnessed the small Highland pony and drove off with his grandson to the peat-moss. The boy's face beamed with delight. This was his greatest joy, to go to the moss with grandfather to cut peats. Sometimes he would help to spread them out to dry and sometimes, tired of the prosaic occupation, he would run off and play among the green knolls where the shillin—the wild bee—hummed among the flowers.

There were hills all round, and grandfather would say: "When the sun is over Ben Bhreae (the biggest of them), we will go home." But at the last there were always a few more peats to cut, so that, with even such a big timekeeper as Ben Bhreae to remind them, they were not always punctual.

So long as the child could see his grandfather, he never felt alone, but sometimes for a whim he would hide behind a knoll, whereupon suddenly the peat-moss became vast and strange. Jumping up, he would run as fast as he could back to the busy worker, and press against his grandfather for the reassuring warmth and nearness.

One day, while the old man and the boy were together at the moss, the elder stopped his work and stared intently into the distance. Far away a vast moving object was seen coming gradually nearer. It resolved itself at last into a herd of cattle, the shaggy, red, fierce-horned cattle of the Highlands. There were two drovers with the hera and two panting dogs which ran up to the man and the child.

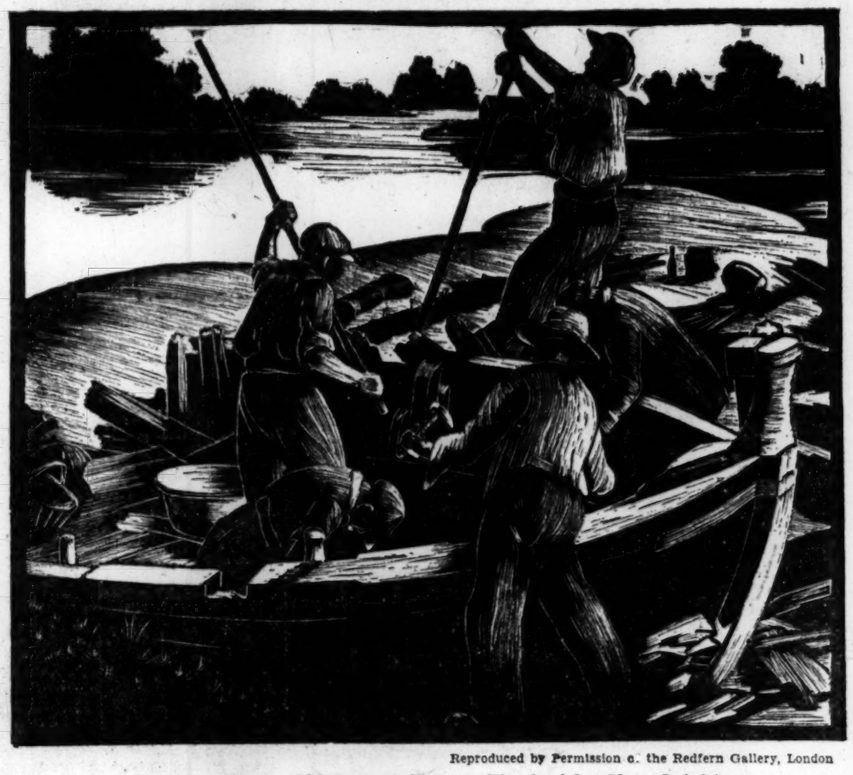
The drovers came forward, leaving the beasts to graze; and, lifting their bonnets, spoke to the grandfather. They were strong-looking, dark men, with staring blue eyes, and they spoke in Gaelic. They had come from the island of Colonsay, they said, having ferried the cattle over to Jura, and were bound for the Falkirk Tryst, where they hoped to get rid of their stock.

With grave Highland hospitality, grandfather welcomed the men and insisted on their going home with him. There they found food awaiting them, new-made scones, butter, eggs, milk, oatcakes, all that the house could offer them in abundance.

The little boy watched them shyly as they ate and drank, listened with wonder to the account of their journey. It was not often that a day on the peat-moss brought such an event! When the drovers had eaten and rested, they rose up and thanked their host earnestly for his kindness.

"Ah," they said, "if we had many meals such as that you have given us, we should be as fat as his Lordship's seals!"

Long afterward these words remained in the boy's mind. Always in fancy he saw the peat-moss and the drovers, with a picture of the great sleek seals basking in the sun on the lonely shores of Colonsay.



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Breaking Up An Old Barge: From a Woodcut by Clare Leighton

MISS CLARE LEIGHTON seems to have the happy facility of seeing her world in black and white. There are occasions when it is easy for most people to see subjects which seem "made" for the engraver. These usually occur at times when silhouettes form striking shapes against a strong light. However, it is not only her gift of seeing and interpreting, but of selecting, which singles out Clare Leighton from the mass and makes her a distinguished wood-engraver. Her world, which happens to be a world of fact more than of fancy, is packed with pictorial possibilities, and yet somehow her work is never prosaic; on the contrary, she contrives to martial only those things which go to the making of works full of rhythm and sparkle.

Clare Leighton's subjects are mostly found in the present-time workaday sphere; but it is the incidents of country life, rather than those of the city, which appear most frequently in her prints. It was her interest in these things that made her an appropriate illustrator of Thomas Hardy's "Return of the Native." A market-place where different types jostle and barter, activities on a farm or in a boatyard, such scenes as these have kept this artist continuously occupied since her Slade School days.

The print, "The Breaking Up of an Old Barge," shows a characteristic example of the simple chiaroscuro which this artist employs. Commencing with the luminosity of sky as a broad note of white, she follows a short scale of grays to solid black. Having once achieved the right effect in the action and form of her figures, and in the pattern of light and shade, she gives way to no over-elaboration of detail but leaves well enough alone. The broad simplicity of this method accounts for the welcome freshness of her work, which was so aptly described by Hilaire Belloc when he wrote of "these new woodcuts which have come upon me like a draught of good cold water on a hot day in the hills."

The artist has successfully captured the spirit of contrasts in this scene, where the placid reach of the river expresses the peacefulness of the countryside, which the hammering and wrenching of the little group of barge breakers dares to disturb. "The Breaking Up of an Old Barge" is one of the many specimens of Miss Leighton's prints which have found a permanent place in many galleries in different parts of the world.

November

Today I saw a butterfly,
And with what sweet unreason
Seemed such loveliness a-wing
This frosty season!

There were no honey goblets
To which it might have come—
Not even one blue aster cup;
Not one chrysanthemum.

I saw a butterfly today—
How wan its flight, how slow!—
A last white butterfly, or else
A first, soft flake of snow.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Der Geber

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

„ALSO hat Gott die Welt geliebt, daß er"—erstens—„seinen eingebornen Sohn gab" und dann durch diesen geliebten Sohn der Welt ein Verständnis Seiner selbst und Seiner göttlichen Eigenschaften gab. Gott gibt alles, was Er ist, dem Menschen zu seinem Gebrauch. In dieser großen und allumfassenden Gabe finden wir die beständige Offenbarwerdung Seiner Liebe. Gott gibt Seine Fähigkeit, Seine Stärke, Seine Kraft, Seine Substanz. Das alles ist Gottes freie Gabe für den Menschen Seiner Schöpfung, und der Mensch erkennt und gebraucht sie beständig. Sollte der Mensch dann nicht täglich und stündlich mit Gott eins sein und Ihm für Seine Gegenwart und Sein Wirken aufrichtig danken? Sollte er nicht unerschütterlich wissen, daß alles in Ihm und von Ihm ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch sich immer bewußt ist, daß er der Wohltatenempfänger ist? Gottes Begriff vom Menschen ist der einzige Mensch, den es gibt. Wenn wir dies dankbar empfinden und anerkennen, wird das uns oft versuchende Verantwortlichkeitsgefühl aufhören.

Die selige Einheit von Gott und dem Menschen kann sich weder ändern, noch kann sie unterbrochen werden. Dies ist trotz der vorgeblichen Versuche der Menschen, die göttlichen Eigenschaften als ihre eigenen zu beanspruchen, Gott sei Dank, wahr! Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 251): „Was Gott in Seinem Wirken gibt, erläutert, rüstet und prüft, gehört uns; und wir gehören Ihm".

Das Ringen des sterblichen Menschen, unabhängig von Gott etwas aus sich selber zu sein, ist eine der Hauptursachen menschlichen Elends und menschlicher Enttäuschung. Wer sich mit Gott eins weiß, sich als Teil Seiner Größe und Vollständigkeit fühlt, wohnt im Frieden und ist zufrieden, Seinem liebenden Willen weiter untertan zu sein. Wie kann man das Reich Gottes außerhalb Seines Weltalls finden? Jesus erklärte deutlich, daß das Reich Gottes inwendig in uns ist. Es ist unser Bewußtsein des immer gegenwärtigen Guten. Auf die Frage: „Wo wohnst du?" (eng. Bibel), erwiderte Jesus: „Kommt und sehet's!" Ein andermal sagte er, als er ein Gleichnis erzählte: „Da wird dann der König sagen . . . Kommt her, ihr Gesegneten meines Vaters, ererbt das Reich, das euch bereitet ist von Anbeginn der Welt!" Der Christus ladet immer ein zu kommen, zu erben, teilzunehmen, zu empfangen, was so frei gegeben wird. Warum widersetzen sich die Menschen dem Willen Gottes, wenn er doch unfehlbar gut und wohltätig ist? Geschieht es nicht aus Eigenliebe, einem Glauben an ein materielles Eigendasein und dem Verlangen, im menschlichen Sinne groß zu sein? Aber ein solches Streben kann unmöglich etwas vollbringen. Das Streben, das sterbliche Ich zu verherrlichen, muß unbedingt mit einer Niederlage enden, da es die Mahnung außer acht läßt: „Was ihr tut, tut es alles zu Gottes Ehre".

Wenn wir schließlich unseres eigenen Wollens und Vorgehens müde und der aus dem fruchtlosen Bemühen, das sterbliche Ich zu erhöhen, erwachsenden zahllosen Kämpfe und Fehlschläge überdrüssig werden, dann begeben wir uns fürwahr „in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift von Mary Baker Eddy, S. 322) und verharren darin. Jesus wies den Weg des Christus, und seine Lehren sind heute so wahr, wie sie immer waren und immer sein werden. Wir brauchen nur zu hören und zu gehorchen, indem wir seine Lehren buchstäblich und ehrlich anwenden.

Durch menschliche Vernunft allein, mit dem menschlichen Verstand allein kann man Gott nie wirklich finden. Die Menschen können gewandt über Gott reden, ohne Ihn unbedingt zu kennen oder sich des Lebens und des Geistes überhaupt bewußt zu sein. Sehnt man sich tatsächlich, den lebendigen Gott zu finden und zu kennen, dann findet man in der Tat, daß die Wahrheit ins Herz einkehrt. Gott beansprucht den Menschen als Seine Idee und Seinen vollständigen Ausdruck, und der Mensch weiß, daß er durch Widerspiegelung eins mit Gott ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (in dems. Buch, S. 361): „Wie ein Wassertropfen eins ist mit dem Ozean, wie ein Lichtstrahl eins ist mit der Sonne, so sind Gott und der Mensch, Vater und Sohn, eins im Wesen". Wir können das, was wir zu sein uns sehnen, erst sein, wenn wir unser Einssein mit Gott verstehen und erkennen, daß der Mensch Gottes unaufhörliches Wirken und die Fülle des Lebens widerspiegelt.

Der Preis für unsere Erlösung ist das bedingungslose Aufgeben alles Glaubens an das Materielle; denn ein solches Aufgeben bringt Befreiung von sogenannten materiellen und körperlichen Gesetzen und den damit verbundenen Widerwärtigkeiten. Der Sterbliche kann nicht unsterblich werden. Erst wenn der sterbliche Sinn aufgegeben wird, wird der unsterbliche Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes offenbar. Erst wenn das Menschliche dem Göttlichen untergeordnet wird, erwachen die Menschen zu dem Bewußtsein der Allgegenwart des großen Gebers alles Guten. Laßt uns also dankbar und demütig die freie Gabe der Liebe, der Fülle, der unveränderlichen Wahrheit Gottes annehmen und den geliebten, den vollkommenen und einzigen Menschen, die unsterbliche Offenbarwerdung des vollkommenen Gemüts, erkennen!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Giver

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOD so loved the world, that he gave"—first, "his only begotten Son." Then, through this beloved Son, He gave to the world an understanding of Himself and His divine qualities. All that God is He gives to man for man's use. In this great and all-inclusive gift is found the constant manifestation of His love. God gives His ability, His strength, His power, His substance. All this is God's free gift to the man of His creating, and man constantly recognizes and utilizes it. Should there not, then, be daily and hourly communion with God on the part of man, giving earnest thanks for His very presence and activity; a steadfast knowing that all is in Him and of Him, and that the real man is always the conscious beneficiary? God's concept of man is the only man there is; and when this is felt and gratefully acknowledged, the personal sense of responsibility which often tempts us will dissolve.

The blessed unity of God and man cannot be changed or broken. Thank God this is true, in spite of the futile attempt of mankind to claim the God-qualities as its own! In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 251), "What God gives, elucidates, armors, and tests in His service, is ours; and we are His."

Mortal man's struggle to be something of himself, independently of God, is one of the chief causes of human misery and disappointment. One who knows himself at-one with God, as a part of His greatness and completeness, abides in peace and is satisfied just to go on, subject to His loving will. How can the kingdom of God be found outside of His universe? Jesus plainly stated that the kingdom of God is within us. It is our consciousness of ever present good. When asked, "Where dwellest thou?" Jesus replied, "Come and see."

And again he said, speaking in a parable, "Then shall the king say . . . Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Always the invitation of the Christ is to come, inherit, partake, accept, that which is so freely given. Why do men resist the will of God, when it is unfailingly good and beneficent? Is it not because of self-love, a belief in material self-existence, and the desire to be humanly great? Yet an ambition of this sort is impossible of achievement. The effort to magnify the mortal self must needs end in defeat, since the admonition has been forgotten, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

When at last one becomes weary of his own will and way, weary of the countless struggles and failures due to the fruitless endeavor to exalt the mortal selfhood, then indeed one turns "to the arms of divine Love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 322) and rests therein. Jesus pointed the way of the Christ, and his teachings are as true today as they always were and always will be. We need only to listen and obey, making literal and honest application of his instructions.

One can never really find God through human reason alone, by way of the human intellect alone. People may talk eloquently about God, without necessarily knowing Him or being at all conscious of Life and Spirit. When an actual longing is born to find and know the living God, then may one actually find the truth entering one's heart. God claims man as His idea and complete expression, and man knows his oneness with God through reflection. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 361), "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." We can never be that which we long to be until we understand our unity with God and realize that man reflects His unceasing activity and abundant Life.

The price of our redemption is the unconditioned surrender of all belief in materiality, for such surrender brings release from so-called material and physical laws, with their attendant discords. A mortal cannot become immortal. Only as mortal sense is cast aside is the immortal man of God's creating revealed. Only as the human is subordinated to the divine does mankind awaken to the consciousness of the ever-presence of the great Giver of all good. Then, let us thankfully and humbly accept the free gift of God's love, bounty, unchanging truth, and recognize the well-beloved, the perfect and only man, the immortal manifestation of perfect Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Emerson on the Rostrum

Emerson's lectures in London were attended by the *elite* of the social and literary world of the metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Byron and her daughter Ada (Lady Lovelace), the Duke of Argyll, Dr. John Carlyle, William and Mary Howitt, Douglas Jerrould, Mr. John Forster, Thackeray, and many other distinguished persons were among his hearers.

The writer of this notice can speak for the breathless attention of his audience, and the evident all-absorbing interest with which his discourses were listened to. The course consisted of six lectures. . . .

During the delivery of this course a letter appeared in the *London Examiner*, urging a repetition of it at a price sufficiently low to admit of poor literary men hearing Emerson. "This might be done by fixing some small admission charge, commensurate with the means of poets, critics, philosophers, historians, scholars. . . . I feel that it ought to be done, because Emerson is a phenomenon whose like is not in the world, and to miss him is to lose an important, informing fact out of the nineteenth century. If, therefore, you will insert this, the favour will at all events have been asked, and one conscience satisfied. It seems also probable that a very large attendance of thoughtful men would be secured. . . ."

Three lectures were also given at Exeter Hall: "Napoleon," "Shakespeare," and "Domestic Life." At their conclusion Mr. Monckton Milnes (now Lord Houghton) made a speech complimentary to the lecturer, and to which the latter replied.

The first impression one had in listening to him in public was that his manner was so singularly quiet and unimpassioned that you began to fear the beauty and force of his thoughts were about to be marred by what might almost be described as monotony of expression. But very soon was this apprehension dispelled. The mingled dignity, sweetness, and strength of his features, the earnestness of his manner and voice, and the evident depth and sincerity of his convictions, gradually extorted your deepest attention, and made you feel that you were within the grip of no ordinary man. . . .

He used little or no action, save occasionally a slight vibration of the body, as though rocking beneath the hand of some unseen power. The precious words dropped from his mouth in quick succession, and noiselessly sank into the hearts of his hearers, there to abide for ever, and, like the famed carbuncle in Eastern caves, shed a mild radiance on all things therein. Perhaps no orator ever succeeded with so little exertion in entrancing his audience, stealing away each faculty, and leading the listeners captive at his will. He abjured all force and excitement—dispensing his regal sentences in all mildness, goodness, and truth; but stealthily and surely he grew upon you, from diminutive proportions, as it were; steadily increasing, until he became a Titan, a commanding power.—From "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by ALEXANDER IRELAND.

The Heavenly Poetesses

In their bark of bamboo reeds
The heavenly poetesses
Float across the sky.

Poems are falling from them
Swift as the wind that shakes the
lance-like bamboo leaves;
The stars close around like bubbles
Stirred by the silver oars of poems
passing.

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "Japanese Prints."

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Bookwomen and Their Jobs

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

III—The Juvenile Editor

BOOKMAKING for children as a field apart from general publishing is a comparatively new feature in the book business. Up to a decade ago, juvenile literature was chosen largely from the adult viewpoint and that viewpoint, moreover, was masculine. When women ceased to be novelties in the publishing world, however, the general opinion that they knew best what children wanted, resulted in the choice of women to head these departments. One young humorist interviewed in this connection says, "No man really wanted the job, and so we got it!"

Whatever the reason, the young women holding such positions today are full-fledged executives, combining with business acumen sympathy with child ideas. With business problems before them, their feet are well on the ground; with new and better books the aim, they are on their toes.

To the Macmillan Company belongs the credit of starting the first independent department for juvenile boors in the United States, it is said. The present incumbent of the juvenile editorship is Miss Louise H. Seaman. Five years ago, Harper & Brothers decided that their increasing list of children's books needed a special and understanding head and appointed Miss Virginia Kirkus in charge of it. In 1929, when the Junior Literary Guild was formed, Miss Helen Ferris was made editor-in-chief of that.

There is a certain similarity in the background of these three women. Both Miss Kirkus and Miss Seaman had short careers in teaching children, previous to their editorial experience. Miss Ferris had written for children and worked with organizations devoted to them. Another point of contact is that all three hail from Vassar and at present often eat lunch together.

Art Work

Miss Seaman, of Macmillan's, emphasized to her interviewer the fact that, just as more stress has been laid, during the last 10 years, on the physical appearance of adult books, so has more attention been paid to the format of juvenile books. This aim is first to captivate the child's visual interest and thus lead him on to the contents; and second to attract the attention of the parent or other adult seeking reading matter for a small friend.

"When it comes to deciding upon the format of a juvenile book," she says, "it is somewhat like deciding upon the wardrobe and room of a small child The sympathetic mother chooses every detail so that it shall be in harmony with the young personality So with a book; its size, the material and color of its cover, its paper, its typography, its style of illustration should all be selected to express the book itself. It is quite logical that a trained woman should bring a special sympathy to this delightful work."

This juvenile editor says that her experience as a teacher in progressive schools convinced her that the child is something of an unknown quantity in his reaction to art. He may be politely receptive to pictures which he does not entirely approve of or grasp, and what is given him, until he is better understood, must remain in a measure experimental.

"For this reason it is wise to supply him," she says, "with a variety of illustrations. Children like the literal, something they can see with a glance; and they are also fond of the decorative, which appeals to imagination. Drawings, however, that are strongly symbolical or whose association with the text is obscure, will arouse their criticism."

Technical Subjects Appeal

If a surprising amount of analysis is employed in the selection of illustrations for the young reader, even greater forethought is employed in the selection of editorial matter. In addition to the regular staff that examines submitted manuscripts, a child's book, before publication, is frequently subjected to the inspection of librarians, progressive teachers, professional story-tellers, parents, uncles, and children themselves.

The interviewer asked Miss Kirkus of Harper's her answer to a controversial question in the juvenile book field: "Is the modern child more adult in literary tastes than the child of a generation ago?"

"Perhaps not in fiction," she answered, "as is witnessed by the continued popularity of the well-known children's classics. But the prevailing juvenile taste certainly demands a greater variety of subjects in the nonfiction field, and shows more interest in the factual and scientific. The chief reason is that scientific subjects in an increasing number of schools are begun by pupils at an earlier age; and that there are more scientific magazines in the average home. The 11-year-old child knows more of mechanics than his parents did at the same age, and the mechanical environment in which he is brought up arouses his interest in knowing the why and wherefore of machines, which are a commonplace today but were fanciful objects 30 years ago.

"Perhaps children always did resent the patronizing tone in their literature, but today, certainly, the benevolent attitude must be strictly avoided by the juvenile author," Miss Kirkus explained. "Provided the author remains mindful of this taboo, he can write successfully on such distinctly popular subjects as Indian lore, biography, stamps, handwork and other subjects that deal interestingly with everyday types of things."

On the other hand, this editor admitted that the current realism which pervades the world's thought may have stressed the factual interests of children only temporarily. Every child lives to a great degree in a world of imagination. It is conceivable that romance and glamour may return in the immediate future to figure once more prominently in the field of juvenile prose.

Capturing Humor

While agreeing substantially with the foregoing observations, Miss Helen Ferris of the Junior Literary Guild was quick to assert that humor was a prime requisite in most successful juveniles. Humor, a most elusive literary quality, has always been sought by publishers of adult books. Humor for the juvenile field is doubly difficult, because the child's sense of the comic can rarely be defined by the grown-up. The child has his peculiar brand of fun.

Miss Ferris of the Juvenile Literary Guild has the responsibility of choosing among nearly 1000 juvenile books published yearly, 12 outstanding examples to be sent to the members of her organization, one each month. (There were 781 juveniles published in the United States in 1930). Her youthful readers are divided into the following groups (1) Boys and girls six, seven and eight years old. (2) Boys and girls nine, 10 and 11 years of ago. (3) Older boys and girls. She reads books in manuscript or in galley proofs, chosen from those presented by 66 publishers. In her work the editor-in-chief has the assistance of an advisory committee made up of men and women experienced in work with children.

Miss Ferris's background of experience is indicative of an ideal training for this new and highly specialized career for women. Nineteen years of her professional life have been devoted to writing children's books, to editorial work on juvenile publications, including the Youth's Companion and the Girl Scout Magazine, and to work with organizations for young people. Such training, added to native ability and enthusiasm for association with children and adolescents, have fitted her for her present position as a "super-reader" of juvenile books.

[This is the third of a series of five articles on women in the various departments of the publishing field. The fourth will appear next Tuesday on this page.]

Miss Helen Ferris, Editor-in-Chief of the Junior Literary Guild. Miss Ferris Chooses One Outstanding Children's Book Each Month From Among the Nearly 1000 Juvenile Books Published Annually in the United States.

To Provide for an Extra Guest

By DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKSGIVING DAY is just around the corner and the air is full of preparations for the festival that draws scattered families and friends together. At this season even the house with one or two guest rooms may find its capacity taxed, and in many a small modern home or apartment the housewife is bewailing the complete lack of extra sleeping accommodation.

Yet, if she sets her wits to work on the problem, she will find that in any home of two rooms or more a place may be found for one or even two guests. The living room, the sunroom or even a windowed foyer may on occasion be pressed into service as a bedroom, and a little planning will make it a thoroughly comfortable one. If the bed is satisfactory, if there is a mirror in the room and at least enough drawer space to hold essential toilet articles, the hostess need have no fear that the quality of her entertainment will be less than gracious.

Such an arrangement, far from spoiling the appearance of the room, is more likely to add to it, for makers of furniture have been busy of late in designing pieces of double usefulness—perfectly respectable residents of a living room by day which may be transformed without difficulty into a bed.

Coverings

Even an inexpensive iron cot, cleverly disguised, may fill the need. One of good quality, with a double-link spring, may now be found for less than $8 and will give irreproachable comfort if combined with a layer-felt mattress costing about $8.75. However, if the budget will endure a little more expense, a better choice is a strongly constructed metal-frame couch with coil springs, which can be depended upon to stand up well if the couch is to have continuous use as a sofa by day. One of excellent quality costs about $18.

A satisfactory covering can be made up by the housewife herself, in tailored style, from sturdy denim, at a cost of about 70 cents a yard. Sometimes a ready-made cover may be found to suit, but one must be sure that it fits perfectly and trimly. Daytime comfort and appearance will be considerably improved by three square cushions covered in the same material and leaning against the wall, while a bolsterlike pillow at each end gives a finished effect. In a room of informal character an India print or a piece of bright hand-woven peasant work makes a charming cover, especially if it is heaped with gayly colored cushions.

Ingenuities

The dining room seems a rather original choice as a place for a guest, but one clever woman has used it most successfully. She chose a cheap iron cot—one with ends, as being more efficient in holding pillow and covers securely. On it is a one-piece cover of black satin piped with green, made to cover the metal ends and give the effect of a daybed. By day, with a few pillows, it makes a cozy window seat. A closet in the room holds a built-in chest of drawers in which the guest may stow her possessions, and on the back of the door is a long mirror in which she may survey herself from hat to heels.

One of the several varieties of studio couch is an excellent choice for use as either sofa or occasional bed. Many of these are made with the three matching back cushions, and the covering may be chosen from among a number of sturdy materials in attractive colors. The better types have a separate mattress of inner-spring construction on a box-spring base and may be found for less than $40, while others which will give good service are priced at about $27.75. If possible, choose one with a roll-edge mattress, as these keep their appearance better under continued use.

A studio box couch is a logical choice if storage space is scarce. A good model uses inner-spring construction and layer-felt padding, and inside is a space large enough to contain the whole supply of bedding of a small household.

The cot or studio couch without ends must be carefully treated if it is to fit graciously into the plan of the room. It may be made the center of an attractive group. Two small end-tables may flank it and a square of Indian embroidery may be hung behind it, to set it off with dignity. A few cushions also add interest. Low book shelves at either end of such a divan are particularly pleasing.

Daybeds

Daybeds are made in great variety of design, material and price. There are some particularly attractive ones in early American style, and good examples of Jacobean, Directoire and other popular styles are easily found. The shopper who is careful of values should try to find a piece made of the best wood possible for the price, and she will be cheered to know that for less than $18 she can buy a daybed in solid walnut, maple or mahogany. While the term "daybed" is usually applied to a piece with wood ends and upholstered seat, some of the most attractive types today show no wood except in the lower part of the frame. One of the best of these, in what is called the "Tuxedo" style, is designed on graceful lines and has upholstered ends to add to daytime ease.

If accommodation for two extra persons is needed, the daybeds which may be converted to double size will be found enormously more comfortable than those of a few years ago, and there is wide variety of choice among these. One of the latest daybed models even turns into a pair of twin beds.

Courtesy of Budget Home, John Wanamaker

This Smart Sofa, or Daybed, Is an Ornament in Waking Hours and at Night Can Be Transformed Into a Comfortable Bed. The Desk, if Placed Against a Wall in Front of a Mirror, Is a Convincing Dressing Table When Supplied With the Proper Accessories.

Letter Writing

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LETTER writing has ceased to be a fine art, but, telephone messages and telegrams notwithstanding, it is still a necessity. The social amenities must be observed and social usage has decreed that most of them shall be carried on by correspondence. That being so, the intelligent woman sees to it that her correspondence reflects certain established rules. To disregard them would be to show poor taste. They need not hamper the correspondent in the expression of her personality when writing intimate letters where crisp phrases, delightful pen-pictures, and sparkling humor, are appropriate and delightful. But in formal correspondence, and in writing and answering invitations, she will be wise to abandon originality and follow conventions.

An invitation to a buffet supper may be expressed as follows:

Dear Mrs. Temple,
We are having a buffet supper on Tuesday evening, March seventh, at seven o'clock, and we hope very much that you and Mr. Temple will come.
Sincerely yours,
Natalie East.

This informal invitation is accepted in the following manner:

Dear Mrs. East,
It will give Mr. Temple and me pleasure to have supper with you on Tuesday, March seventh, at seven o'clock.
Faithfully yours,
Mabel Temple.

And declined as follows:

Dear Mrs. East,
Mr. Temple and I regret that we are unable to accept your kind invitation for Tuesday evening, March seventh.
Faithfully yours,
Mabel Temple.

It is not good form to give reasons or to express more than a conventional regret when a formal or somewhat formal invitation must be declined.

An invitation to a larger function is sometimes sent on a visiting card Above the name is written:

Tuesday, August twenty-seventh.
Buffet supper at seven o'clock.

Beneath the name is written:

Please have the kindness to reply.

The answer to such an invitation may also be sent on a visiting card, for it is a rule that replies follow the form of the invitation:

I accept with pleasure your kind invitation for August twenty-seventh at seven o'clock.

Cards are aways used for afternoon teas and should bear no writing except the date and, if a guest is to be introduced, "To meet Miss Muriel Forbes." This is all placed below the name.

No reply should be sent to a tea invitation. If the recipient is unable to go, she mails her card to her hostess on the day of the tea, placing on it no writing whatever.

[Part II will be published in the near future]

Various Cranberry Treats

Baked Cranberries

In a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, bake for one hour: 1 quart of cranberries, 3 cupfuls of sugar and 2 cupfuls of water. Turn off the fire and leave the mixture to stand until the dish is cold. These berries look like candied cherries.

Bananas Baked in Cranberry Juice

Over 1 pint of cranberries pour 1 cupful of water. Cook quickly for 10 minutes, then press through a sieve. Peel 6 large ripe bananas, scrape and halve them lengthwise, and squeeze over them the juice from ½ a lemon. To the hot cranberry juice add 1½ cupfuls of sugar, stir well and pour over the bananas; place in a hot oven and bake until the fruit is tender. Serve warm or cold.

Cranberry Pudding

Cream ½ of a cupful of shortening, add gradually 1½ cupfuls of sugar and 3 eggs well beaten. Sift together twice: 3½ cupfuls of flour with 1½ tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Add to the first mixture, alternating with ½ of a cupful of milk. Whip in 1½ cupfuls of cranberries, turn into a buttered mold, cover and steam 3 hours. Serve unmolded on a platter. Pass with this as a sauce, cream sweetened and flavored with nutmeg.

Cranberry Bavarian Cream

Soak 1 tablespoonful of gelatin in 4 tablespoonfuls of cold water for 5 minutes and liquefy over hot water. Whip to a stiff froth 2 cupfuls of heavy cream, add 1 cupful of sugar and the gelatin Keep the bowl in a pan of ice until the mass begins to thicken perceptibly, then stir in 1 cupful of strained and sweetened cranberry sauce and 4 tablespoonfuls of maraschino. For automatic refrigeration, turn into individual molds and set in the freezing unit. Lacking this, fill a mold and pack in ice and salt for 4 hours, using 4 parts ice to 1 of salt.

Mock Cherry Pie

Cook in the double-boiler until it thickens: 1½ cupfuls of cranberries cut in halves, ½ of a cupful of raisins, 1 cupful of sugar mixed with 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and 1 cupful of boiling water. Bake between 2 crusts in a hot oven, 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

New York Cranberry Sauce

To 1 quart of cranberries add 4 cored and sliced tart apples and 2 cupfuls of water. Cover and cook for 20 minutes, press through a sieve, add 1 pound of sugar, boil 5 minutes and serve when cold.

Cranberry Salad

Cook 1 pint of cranberries in 1 cupful of water for 20 minutes; stir in 1 cupful of sugar and cook 5 minutes longer. Have ready 2½ teaspoonfuls of gelatine which has been soaked in ½ cupful of cold water for 5 minutes. Add this to the cranberry sauce and stir until dissolved. When this mixture begins to thicken add ¾ of a cupful of diced celery, and 1-3 of a cupful each of coarsely broken nutmeats and marshmallows cut into quarters, and turn into a pan that has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, turn into squares, place a whole nutmeat on top of each and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing diluted with whipped cream.

Cranberry Marmalade

Mince fine 4 large oranges after the seeds have been removed. Chop 2 pounds of seeded raisins. Cover 3 quarts of cranberries with water barely to cover and cook until the berries are tender. Press through a sieve and add the raisins and oranges, with six pounds of warm sugar mixed with ½ of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Cook until thick and turn into glass jars. The orange peel must be thoroughly tender. This is fine to serve with meats.

Cranberry Ice

Cook 1 quart of cranberries with 1 pint of water until the berries are tender. Force through a food press or a sieve, add 2 cupfuls of sugar and cook until the sugar is dissolved, stirring all the time. When cold add the strained juice of 2 lemons, and freeze to a mush.

Cranberry Whip

To 1 cupful of thick, unsweetened cranberry sauce add 1½ cupfuls of boiling water and put through the food press. Bring to a boil and add ¼ of a cupful of granulated tapioca. Stir constantly while cooking till the tapioca is clear. Add I cupful of sugar, cool slightly, then whip in the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs. Chill and serve with cream, whipped cream, or with a custard sauce made from the egg yolks.

Candied Cranberries

Wash cranberries and put them in a baking dash. Cover liberally with sugar, allowing 1 cupful of sugar to each 3 cupfuls of the berries, and ½ of a teaspoonful of ground clove. Bake in a moderate oven 1 hour or until the bergies are tender and look clear, keeping the dish covered during the first 15 minutes. These are delicious, easily prepared and excellent with turkey or other poultry.

Cranberryade

Cook together for an hour a quart of cranberries and a quart of water; strain. Measure, and to 1 pint of the juice allow 2 cupfuls of sugar, and the juice of a lemon and an orange. Boil to a rich sirup and seal in small jars or bottles. A little of this, added to a small glass of water, makes a very refreshing drink.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ORGANIZED women throughout the world have cause to feel happy because of the steady progress toward a better type of motion picture since the appointment of Mrs Alice Ames Winter as associate director of public relations in the Hollywood offices of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

Mrs. Winter, according to her own definition of her work, tries to "voice the mass opinions of women on the one side and on the other side to interpret actual conditions of the producing world to women in order to make their wishes focus with added understanding."

When the code was signed recently, Mrs. Winter says that she did not except a miraculous overnight change, but she felt that solid forces were at work. She now feels that this thought was justified because, from her intimate knowledge of the industry, she notes a steady progress toward pictures that shall be not only decent but interesting and less artificial.

For this encouraging development she says that the men in the studios are partly responsible, the new and vocal public partly, and added to these influences is the fact that the "vocal public" is constantly reinforced by the work which organized women are doing in their own communities.

* * *

Mrs. Winter quotes from some letters which she has received during the last few weeks One man high in social service expresses it as his firm belief that her work, and through her the expression of other women, is making a definite impression both upon the producers and audiences. He wonders if, after all, the detestable gangster pictures may not have stirred the public to a protest against their showing which is bearing fruit.

A woman who holds an office in church administration work writes, "It is indeed gratifying to witness, as one attends and studies the pictures from month o month, that objectionable features are becoming less, and especially do we observe that the number of pictures stressing the higher ideals of life are increasing. There is to be observed a marked development in the artistic, the entertaining and the educational features. I am indeed truly anxious that . . . women may become so unified in their participation for the best on the screen that we may exert a really coöperative and helpful service."

* * *

A prominent lawyer congratulates Mrs. Winter in these words, "Things really look a little better to me here from your point of view. Some pretty good pictures are coming through and we are not having nearly so many complaints from sources which heretofore complained directly to me. In other words, Mrs. Winter, and because you are now getting to be a 'picture person,' let me express it in motion picture language, i. e., 'you seem to be clicking on your job,' and I would think that even your severest critics heretofore should begin to congratulate you a bit. May I congratulate you, and this is the second time that I have ever congratulated anybody in the picture business in my life."

Mrs. Winter says truly that these are reflexes that make it worth while to keep on working for even better standards.

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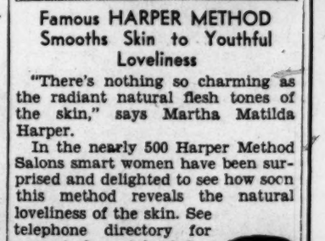

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EDUCATIONAL

Eight Major Trends In College Education

By ERNEST H. WILKINS
President of Oberlin College

III—General Education and Specialized Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE second article of this series I pointed out the fact that there are signs that the college is splitting in the middle. Many colleges are making a sharp difference between the work of the first two years and that of the last two years; many are recognizing the two halves of the college as separate units and are calling them by such names as "junior college" and "senior college"; there now exist over 400 junior colleges which are either wholly independent or are connected only with secondary schools; and there is a strong tendency in many institutions for students to leave college after the first two years or to transfer to stronger institutions.

The trend to be discussed in this article, the differentiation between general education and specialized education, is the inner reality which corresponds to the outer splitting and is its main cause.

Fifty years ago the college still had before it a single task: to give its students a liberal or general education. Fifty years ago it took four years of work after graduation from high school to complete a general education. But in the last 50 years the primary schools and high schools have improved so much and have extended their range so greatly that it no longer takes four years of work after graduation from high school to complete a general education. A student can now reach in two years or a little more of work after high school the same level of education which his grandfather took four years to reach. (I am not saying that he always does—I am merely saying that it can be done.)

Consequently, the original material of the college course has gradually moved down from class to class within the college—just as the water of a reservoir sinks gradually if it is slowly drained away from the bottom.

Poured In at the Top

But the colleges did not realize what was going on, and had no thought of shortening their total length to correspond to the subsidence of the old material. Instead, they poured in new material at the top—and this new material consisted naturally of specialized studies which were really appropriate for a university rather than for a college.

That process has gone on so long now that in ordinary practice just about half of a student's college work is devoted to general or liberal education, and just about half to specialized education. In most colleges some of the general work still runs on into the last two years; and in many colleges specialized work may be begun in the second year. But the twofold division in the character of the work tends quite naturally to bisect the college in terms of years.

The college of today has and recognizes not just one single task, but two quite different tasks. It still seeks to complete the student's general education; but it now seeks also to do a quite different thing, namely, to start him in some field of specialized education and to carry him as far along in it as possible. He is still to get some acquaintance with a wide range of intellectual interests, but he is also to delve rather deeply in some particular field.

Practically all colleges now recognize this double purpose and provide regulations for carrying it out. Many use the terms "distribution" and "concentration": a student must distribute some of his courses over a considerable number of subjects; and he must "concentrate" some of his courses in some one subject. Another and still more common way of expressing this second idea is to say that he must select some one subject as his "major" subject.

This differentiation, which was in any case unavoidable, has had some very good results. The idea of concentration was the idea which led us out of the final chaos of the free elective system; and the plan of having every student do a considerable amount of work in some one field is good in itself from the point of view of mental training—though its real values in this respect could be obtained, in my judgment, in much less time than the two years now usually given to it.

This same differentiation, however, will gradually put the weaker colleges out of business—not only through the process of cleavage discussed in the preceding article, but also through the sheer costliness of specialized education. The cost of providing a general or liberal education is not extremely great. The college can meet it largely, if not wholly, through the income from tuition fees. But the cost of providing specialized education is extremely heavy, for specialized education calls for the employment of a more highly trained and therefore more highly salaried staff, for very expensive laboratories, and for a library collection five or ten times as large as that needed for general education. The weaker colleges, struggle though they may, cannot long bear this heavy burden.

Effect on Character of the College

The introduction of specialized education has had one serious effect on the character of college teaching, since it has brought into college faculties men whose own interests were specialized rather than general or liberal, and specialists tend to be more interested in their subjects than in their students. This has tended to dehumanize college teaching, although it has at the same time enriched its scholarly character. Fortunately there is no real opposition between scholarship and the best sort of teaching; and the recent tendency in this respect—as the eighth article of this series will point out—is toward improvement.

The results just mentioned come directly from the differentiation between general and specialized education. The main result of that differentiation is, however, the splitting of the college. That splitting, in turn, has or is likely to have still further results, some of which, at least, are clearly in the line of improvement.

Three main advantages which are to be derived from the splitting of the college are, in my opinion, the prospect of a better tie-up between the high school system and the first two years of college work (which, after all, are of the same essentially "general" nature as high school work); the prospect of a better tie-up between the last two years of college work and the graduate and professional schools; and the fact that, whereas the students of the four-year college are a heterogeneous lot in respect to maturity and to educational purpose, the division tends to produce a junior college whose students will be a homogeneous body, and a senior college whose students will be a homogeneous body. For these two different bodies of students, different types of teaching and study, of other interests, and of general guidance can be planned with more appropriateness and efficiency than the four-year college can well achieve.

[The first two articles appeared Oct. 27 and Nov. 3. The series is a feature of the Tuesday Educational Page.]

The Report Card

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LOOK at that card! All his marks just barely passing, while his sister gets A in everything. I can't understand what is the matter with him."

In an experience of 25 years as a teacher, I have participated in hundreds of interviews with anxious parents in which the comment ran something like the above, while the unhappy subject of the remarks stood first on one foot and then on the other, gazing into space and probably wishing that the institution of the report card had vanished with the dodo. And to a certain extent, I am inclined to agree with him.

In most American homes, the report card and the marks thereon are regarded as a veritable fetish—no less than a passport to a successful and glorious career, or the reverse. Interpreted with intelligence and jointly with the parent's personal knowledge of the child, it can indeed tell much. But it is probable that no document requires—and generally fails to receive—such sympathetic and wise consideration and hence is more often wrongly read and more generally misunderstood.

Let it be granted at the outset that approximately half of the poor grades on the official reports that the pupils carry home are directly traceable to insufficient study. This fact has been well attested in one of Boston's largest high schools by an investigation in which pupils and teachers were in striking accord in estimating the causes of failure.

Various Reasons

Aside from this number—and even including a considerable part of it—is a large group of children who get low marks for various reasons worthy of closer examination.

In common with every teacher of experience, I can recall scores of boys, apparently keen and of vigorous mental ability, quick to learn and gifted with glib powers of reproducing the contents of the printed page; dozens more slow and plodding, often out of their depths, faulty and halting in recitation. One group normally receives unstinted praise at home; the members of the other are prodded, criticized, held up to tormenting comparison with their more facile brothers and sisters and friends.

Yet the ability to learn quickly out of books is a faculty as narrow and specialized, and as totally unrelated to ability in other lines, as the capacity to make money or paint pictures or compose poetry. No fallacy is more insidious than the one which argues that because a child gains honor grades in school he will continue to hold a front-rank place throughout his career. The bookish facility as displayed in the classroom is often little more than a superficial and ephemeral knack of memory and quick wit, based on nothing substantial and evaporating in later life, leaving a great void. Whereas a slow, plodding lad whose instinct is toward thoroughness and independent mental effort, who thinks in terms of things and people—who likes to deal with actualities rather than words—and who is consequently unable to keep up with the rapid-fire patter of the schoolroom, may have great latent gifts.

Of these dozens of boys whose work in my classes was of low grade, I have seen many subsequently achieve notably successful careers. I have seen an even greater number of "A pupils" achieve the opposite.

Aside from and beyond the question of how far the child's school record should be regarded as a gauge of his hopes of success in life, there is an even broader and deeper interpretation of the symbols inscribed on the report.

Calls for Understanding

Boys who have done well in grammar school not infrequently develop a slump at the beginning of the second or third year of high school. A younger brother or sister, still in the grades, is getting 90 in everything. What in the world is the matter with Robert?

Several things may be happening to Robert. For one, he is now a year or two or three older than he was back when he was a little boy. He is getting on into his teens. He is plunging into a new world, one utterly unsuspected a few months ago. A world crammed with new emotions, new thoughts, new aspirations, new kinks, new perplexities and inhibitions. A great deal of his energy is used in just growing up.

A boy's marks are not infrequently compared unfavorably with his younger or older sister's. There is a basic injustice in this that all too few parents perceive. The boy and the girl are separate entities, with diverging aspects on life, different mental processes and utterly dissimilar careers in prospect. The girl is generally less inquiring, less individualized, less inclined to do her own thinking, more prone to be led, to accept chapter and verse as taught without question—and, most of all, far more mature than her brother, year for year of age. There is every reason in the world why their marks should be different.

There is more to a report card than the marks on it. There is that greatest single cause at the root of unsatisfactory school work, one that the children will not tell you of when you talk with them. Children are loyal and proud. They do not speak of the things nearest their hearts. Many, many the trail of discouragement and failing work that I have traced back to its real source by patient questioning—unhappy, uncongenial homes. Children of divorce, children of quarrelsome, nagging homes, children of mothers more devoted to afternoon parties than to their responsibilities, children of fathers too busy making money to know their daughters and sons—cheated by the ones who should provide for them, robbed by their natural protectors of childhood's birthright, happiness, such boys and girls are handicapped by disheartenments that ruin not only their efficiency but their morale as well. What father or mother can with calm heart reprimand a child for poor school work when the fault is theirs and theirs alone?

The sine qua non of efficient mental work is the opportunity for concentrated application without interruption. In many homes the child is obliged to do his studying in a room where conversation, the radio, etc., are going on. It is my personal belief that more failures in school are due to the single fact of the child's having no quiet place to study than to any other one cause. A parent who fails to provide his boy or girl with such opportunity to do that which is expected of him or her has no case in court if they do unsatisfactory work in school.

Is He Doing His Best?

In brief, a child in school is blameworthy not because he is failing to secure honor grades, or do as well as the boy across the street or as well as he did last year, but solely on one basis alone—whether or not he is doing as well as he can; whether his attack on his job is an honest, determined effort to do it to the best of his ability. It is not the actual grades that count. It is the degree of responsibility and earnest effort that he displayed in his handling of the situation. A string of barely passing marks may well indicate ten times the struggle involved in the same number of "A's" with another boy, and deserve ten times the praise. And, per contra, how unfair to berate a slow, plodding lad who does his best, and shower praise on a superficial memory-expert who puts little or no real effort into his school work and will in all probability derive an equal amount of benefit from it!

As a parent, I have always found it easily possible, by talking with my boy and girl about their lessons and their teachers, and watching their habits of study, to know pretty exactly how efficiently they were working long before the shadow of the report card fell over the threshold. I have talked with other parents who kept equally careful check on what their children were doing. Thus it was possible to correct any lapses before seeing the actual marks, and make sure that the child was at all times doing his best.

Under these circumstances, the report card became a sign board telling, in connection with the other information about him in my possession, not that my son was destined to become a failure in life because his marks were only passably good, but that in all probability a business rather than a college or technical training offered him his best opportunities in later life; that my daughter, on the other hand, had an intellectual bent and would find her greatest field for development in a college course.

H. Armstrong Roberts

THE INDIVIDUAL CONTACT
Worth Much to Both

Most boys count fairness as a quality of first importance in a teacher. The closer a man gets to a boy, the fairer he is bound to be. The teacher counts study interest as a prime quality in a pupil. Nothing arouses this interest more quickly than when the boy is made conscious of a comradeship with his teacher.

H. S. Senior Asks About Civil Service

Dear Dean:

I am a senior in high school. My teacher of physics thinks that I would do well in engineering and wants me to go to an institute of technology.

I have had a desire to enter the employ of the United States Government and am wondering if I could get work through the civil service after completing an engineering course.

Where can I get information about the civil service? Would it pay me to take a course by correspondence to prepare me for a civil service job? Yours very truly,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

This morning's mail brought to my office bulletins from Washington, D. C., concerning the opportunities in civil service for engineering graduates.

Full information will be given to you if you will apply to the United States Civil Service Board, post office, or customs house, any city, or to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. From time to time as vacancies occur in the various departments needing engineers, notices are sent out from Washington.

For the position of metallurgist, which carries a salary at entrance of $3800 a year, the following statement of education and experience required is made:

> Applicants must show that they have been graduated with a bachelor's degree from an institution of recognized standing, with major work in chemistry, physics, or metallurgy; and, in addition, that they have had at least five years of metallurgical or engineering experience of which not less than three years shall have been in the direction or performance of important metallurgical engineering work or three years of scientific research along the lines of the optionals selected; also ability to prepare reports for publication; provided, that each full year of graduate work in a college or university of recognized standing, with major work in the proper optional, will be accepted in lieu of one year of the general experience required.

For the position of assistant telephone engineer which carries an initial salary of from $2600 to $3200 a year the following preparation is essential:

> Applicants must show that they have been graduated with a degree in engineering, preferably electrical or telephone engineering, from a college or university of recognized standing, upon the completion of at least 118 semester hours' credit; provided, that if the applicant has completed two full years of such course, for each year lacking completion there may be substituted a year of engineering experience in addition to that prescribed below. All of the experience so substituted must have been in strictly technical work of professional grade, of such character as to demonstrate the possession by the applicant of a knowledge of the fundamentals of engineering, and of such scope as to provide the substantial equivalent of a complete college course.
>
> In addition, applicants must show that they have had at least two years of progressive professional experience in an engineering position, or postgraduate college study in the field of telephone engineering.

Prerequisites for the position of chief topographical draftsman at $2600 a year require the following education and experience:

> Applicants must have completed a standard four years' high-school course or 14 units of high-school work acceptable for college entrance; provided, that for each year lacking of such course applicants may substitute an additional six months of the experience prescribed below.
>
> In addition, applicants must show that they have had at least six years of office or field experience such as to fit them for the performance of the duties outlined above; provided, that each completed year of an engineering course in a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted as equivalent to not more than one year of experience; and, provided further, that in any case the applicant must have had at least two years of high-grade drafting experience.

I have described the education needed for but three of the many positions in engineering open to high school and engineering college graduates. By watching the bulletins of the United States Civil Service Commission concerning Civil Service examinations from time to time you will learn of opportunities in civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, and other fields of engineering.

You might be interested also in securing from the Government Printing Office or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission the bulletin entitled "Opportunities for Chemists in the United States Civil Service" published in March, 1929 (Form 2528). A similar bulletin is issued giving opportunities for technical graduates.

You refer to correspondence work. Courses in residence would be better if you can afford them although the able student with the will to learn, the capacity for home study, and the time to devote to it, can get preparation of value in night schools, extension courses, correspondence courses, and through home study of the textbooks used in university courses. The advantage of laboratories and libraries in colleges and universities is not to be overlooked.

Sincerely,

H. E. Stone,
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

A Case of Coöperation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER," said Mrs. X's oldest daughter, "Miss Smith told me to tell you that Ted is not doing as well as he should in school."

Mrs. X looked up from her sewing in astonishment.

"Ted!" she exclaimed. "Why, Ted has always done well enough in school! I wonder what can be the trouble!"

"She didn't say. Maybe you ought to go and talk it over with her," suggested the daughter.

"Perhaps. But usually I can get at the root of the matter without taking up the teacher's time or my own with visits and discussions. And I do not want to talk shop with Miss Smith when I meet her socially, nor detain her at school these lovely autumn afternoons when she longs to be out-of-doors. It was nice of her to send me word so early in the year—that shows that she is interested in Ted and wishes my coöperation."

As she went on with her sewing, Mrs. X pondered the matter after this fashion—

Mother's Contribution

"I have known Ted most intimately for more than eight years. Miss Smith has known him as one among 30-odd for a few weeks. So far at least, I know more about Ted's mind and character than she. What, of all I know about Ted, can I tell her that will be helpful and constructive? She can see for herself that he is a keen, intelligent lad, with ability to do good work. His reports from the first and second grades were good, but not brilliant. I always felt that he might do better if he tried, but never before have I had occasion to be much concerned about it.

"In watching his activities in the last two years, however, I have observed in him a tendency which he will be obliged to correct as the years go by, and I can help him to make a beginning right now. This is Ted's trouble—he is unduly self-conscious and ashamed concerning his own mistakes. I think that this is a very common trait, among boys especially. Ted sometimes avoids doing things which he is not sure he can accomplish without a blunder. I have known him even to try to cover a mistake with an inexpert little fib—he is innately truthful and the fibs do not come glibly.

"Ted must begin now to learn the lesson of humility. He must learn to say without undue shame or loss of poise or self-confidence such things as 'I don't know,' 'I have been mistaken!' and 'I am sorry.' For it is after such admissions, even though they be unexpressed in words, that mistakes can be corrected, and thus eliminated.

"I am sure that this attitude of Ted's toward his own mistakes has led him to assume a degree of indifference or inattention in the classroom, as he sometimes does at home. If I can help him to correct this fault through his home work, Miss Smith will have time to give to some child who needs it more. The fewer so-called problem children she has, the better for the whole class, of course."

A Confidential Talk

Accordingly, that evening Mrs. X and Ted shut themselves into the sewing room, where privacy, a good light, and a big table invited thought, confidential talk, and study. A few loving, cheerful, sympathetic questions sufficed to uncover Ted's concealed feelings toward his school work.

"That's just it, Mother," he admitted, glad to unburden himself at last. "I hate to make mistakes. I hate it. I'd rather not recite at all than make a mistake."

"Well, then, the best thing to do is to study hard and not make so many of them! But you must remember, too, that everyone, even mothers and teachers, make mistakes sometimes. But what do they amount to? Once they are corrected, what becomes of them? They are all gone, of course!"

Ted understood this, and nodded his head wisely.

"And suppose you do make a few mistakes. There is Miss Smith at school, and here am I at home, ready to help you to correct and so destroy them. And if some of them are funny, and people laugh, you can turn and laugh too! It won't hurt you a bit!"

"That's so," said Ted.

So the lessons for the next day were prepared, and Mrs. X wrote a note for Ted to give Miss Smith, telling briefly what she believed to be the root of Ted's difficulty, thanking her for her interest, and assuring her that Ted would receive help.

Mrs. X was convinced that the problem would be solved, as others in her experience with her older children had been without long discussions, without especial attention being directed toward Ted in the classroom, and above all, without any "fussing," scolding, or negative criticism. For was his trouble not, seemingly, an exaggerated sense of shame, hidden under a mask of boyish indifference and inattention? This was simply and obviously just another occasion for coöperation between parent and teacher.

To Help Young People Study Liquor Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A booklet designed to give young people an outline for the study of the liquor problem is announced for distribution at a nominal cost by the International Council of Religious Education.

The booklet is written by Mr. Gordon Barnes, president of the Christian Youth Council of North America. It includes a discussion of the ways young people can "think through" the liquor problem, a sampling of resource materials on the subject and a bibliography. Copies can be bought for 10 cents from the International Council at 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

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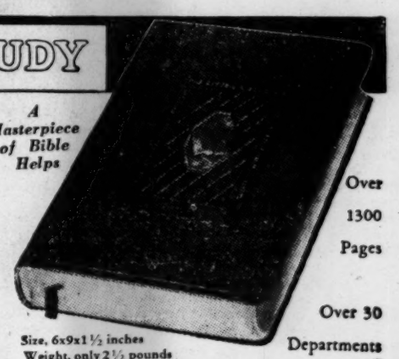

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REACTION IN STOCK MARKET SUBSTANTIAL

Profit-Taking Causes Some Recessions and Market Becomes Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — The stock market accompanied grains in a reaction today, sagging under profit-taking, and closing with a heavy tone.

Occasional rallies in the rail issues failed to hold. Activity was well under yesterday's, and net losses ranged from one to two points in principal stocks generally.

U. S Steel, American Telephone, Auburn and Eastman lost 2 points or so, while American Can, du Pont, General Electric, International Telephone and Standard Oil of New Jersey were off 1 to 1½.

Rails relinquished moderate gains. Transactions approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Selling may have been hastened somewhat by new uncertainty over international affairs, as indicated by fresh sags in Japanese and German bonds. The bond market retreated, after advancing for eight consecutive sessions, and wheat reacted substantially.

Foreign Situation Factor

The fresh sag in the German bonds apparently reflected growing uneasiness over the lack of tangible developments, looking toward replacement of the standstill agreement on the $1,300,000,000 in German short-term commercial credits, which expires around March 1. Furthermore, banking quarters would like to see more rapid progress in carrying out the suggestions of the Hoover-Laval conference that Germany seek a replacement of the war debt moratorium within the bounds of the Young plan. Nevertheless, international banking quarters feel that satisfactory arrangements will eventually be made. They point out, however, that removal of current uncertainty is important.

Bankers with Japanese connections were inclined to regard the sag in Japanese bonds as resulting from ill-informed selling. They foresee little likelihood that Japan will be forced off the gold standard, or become greatly involved financially through the Manchurian situation.

U. S. Steel's unfilled tonage statement, showing the slight sag of about 25,000 tons in October, was about in keeping with expectations. Wall Street had expected a slight decline, as most of the improved sentiment in the industry has appeared since the turn of the month, and had not as yet been translated into actual orders to any extent.

An effort to rally the rails was apparently based on the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision to start hearings in January on the four-party eastern consolidation plan, the Investment Bankers Association's urging of a cut in railway wages, and hopes of tangible results from the rail executives' conference here Friday.

Bonds Generally Lower

The bond market reacted generally today, after it had risen steadily during the preceding eight trading sessions.

The decline showed considerable irregularity among industrial and railroad issues. Pennsylvania general 4½s, for instance, sold 1½ points above the previous close. Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968 sold almost 2 points higher. Armour 4½s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Sinclair Oil 6½s showed good gains at times.

Such advances were outnumbered by the losses scattered over the list in all groups. Among the more active issues to sag were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, Chicago & Northern 4½s, Erie 5s of 1975, Union Pacific 4s of 1968, Chile Copper 5s of 1947, International Match 5s, Missouri Pacific series F 5s and New York Central 5s of 2013.

Trading in United States Government obligations was restricted in most instances and lacked a definite trend.

Foreign loans scored a number of wide losses, although the turnover in most of them was small. German 5½s and 7s were two of the weakest of the group. The former slumped about 3 points by noon and the latter at times were off more than 5 points. Argentine 6s of May 1961 slumped some 4 points.

Public utility obligations were fractionally lower as a rule.

NEW YORK WORKS ON ARMISTICE DAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Business will be conducted as usual in the financial district tomorrow, as Armistice Day is not a legal holiday in New York State.

The New York Stock and Curb Exchanges, the banks and all of the commodity exchanges will remain open. The tickers will remain silent for two minutes at 11 a. m. and all trading will be suspended for the two-minute period out of respect for the war dead.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.65⅞	.65	.63	.63½	—2¼
March	.70	.70	.66¾	.67	—3
May	.71	.71	.68	.68⅜	—2¾
Corn					
December	.46¼	.46⅜	.44¼	.44⅞	—2
March	.49¾	.49¾	.47¼	.47⅜	—2⅜
May	.51⅜	.51¾	.49⅛	.50	—2⅛
Oats					
December	.28	.28¼	.26¼	.26⅜	b—1⅛
May	.31	.31⅛	.29¾	.29⅞	— ⅞
July	.31¼	.31¼	.29	.29¾	—1⅛
Lard					
December	6.92	6.92	6.70	6.70	—.27
November	7.05b	7.10	7.00	7.00	—.02
January	6.80	6.82	6.57	6.60	—.25

b—Bid.

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.70	.67¼	.67⅜	—3⅝
May	.74⅛	.71⅛	.71½	—2⅝
July	.74¾	.72¼	.72½	—2⅝

	Kansas City Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.59	.56	.56½	—3⅛
May	.63⅜	.60⅛	.60⅝	—2⅞
July	.63⅞	.61¼	.61⅜	—3

ARGENTINE PESO RISES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jumping nearly 10 points in two days since the election, the gold peso was quoted today at 165.5 per $100, only half a point from the limit fixed by the exchange control commission. The paper peso rose from 25 cents on Saturday to 26.5 cents today.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
14¼	2⅛		Abitibi Pow & P	2100	5	4⅛	4¼	5⅛	
52	5	6	Abitibi pf	300	14	14	14	14⅞	
23½	7	1	Adams Express	3900	9⅞	9⅜	9½	9⅞	
23½	10	1	Addressograph	200	13½	13½	13½		
11⅜	2		Advance Rumely	700	4¼	4¼	4¼		
30	18	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	19½	19	19		
109⅜	52	3	Air Reduction	800	66¾	65½	66½	67½	
10⅜	1¾		Airway Elec App	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	10800	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	
12⅜	3¼		Alleghany Corp	2100	4⅛	4	4	4⅛	
59⅛	8		Allegh pf ww xxx	2600	10	9½	9½	9¼	
182¾	68	6½	Allied Chem	16200	96½	93½	95	95¾	
126	114⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	300	120	120	120		
42¾	14	2	Allis Chalmers	1800	19⅜	18¼	18⅝	18¾	
20	6		Amal Leahtr pf	100	7½	7½	7½		
29¾	5⅛		Am Ch Ag Ch Del	300	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	
62¾	18	3½	Am Bank Note	300	23	22⅞	23	22⅝	
66¼	54	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	58	58	58		
4¼	1⅛		Am Bet Sugar	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
129¾	71⅜	5½	Am Can	29300	86⅜	84⅜	85¼	86¼	
38¾	9	1	Am Car & Fdry	2100	15⅞	13⅛	14⅞	13¾	
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	360	58¾	50	58½	50	
43¾	6½		Am Chain	300	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
48⅜	31¼	3½	Am Chicle	600	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	37½	
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	400	9¾	8	9⅝	9½	
51¾	10⅝		Am & For Pow	26800	17⅝	16¼	16⅝	17¼	
90	40	6	Am & For Pow 6	400	47	44	46		
100	54¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	200	55	55	55		
79½	25		Am & For Pw 2pf	700	31¼	30½	30½	32	
31⅜	10¼	2	Am Ice	700	15¼	15	15	15	
26	6		Am International	1300	9¾	9⅜	9¾	10⅛	
1½	⅛		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	600	14½	13⅞	14¼	13½	
7	1¼		Am Mach & Met	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		
23¾	5	3	Am Metal	4200	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	10⅛	
89½	21	6	Am Metal 6%	60	41	37½	41	39	
39⅞	11⅝		Am Nat Gas pf	200	27½	27½	27½		
57¼	35	3½	Am News	20	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
64⅞	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	5700	23⅜	22	22½	23½	
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	5100	10⅜	9½	9½	10⅛	
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	250	119	119	119	118¼	
34⅜	19	1	Am Rolling Mill	25800	15¾	14⅜	15⅛	15⅝	
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅞	
9	2		Am Seating	100	3	3	3	3	
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	15300	36	33¾	34½	35¾	
102⅜	61	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75½	
1½	½		Am Solvents & C	300	½	½	½	½	
11½	1		Am Solvents pf	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31¾	7⅜		Am Steel Fdries	3300	12	9	9⅝	12¼	
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	30	89	89	89		
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	700	48⅝	48	48⅝	49	
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	26500	145	143⅛	144	145¾	
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2600	40¼	38	39¼	40¼	
107¾	75	6	Am Wat pf 6	200	86	86	86	86½	
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	1800	37	36	36	36	
11⅞	3¾		Am Woolen	300	6	6	6	6⅝	
40	20		Am Woolen pf	1700	29	27¾	27¾	28¾	
18	3		Am Writ Pap pf	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
43¼	12⅝		Anaconda Copp	19900	19¼	17⅞	17⅞	19⅛	
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	21½	21⅛	21½	21½	
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	36	36	36	35	
4½	1		Armour Ill A	800	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1½		Armour Ill B	200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
41	6		Armour Ill pf	300	11	10¾	10¾	11	
9	3½		Arnold Constable	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
10½	4		Artloom Corp	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	
28⅜	3½	2½	Asso Apparel Ind	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
24⅝	9¾	2½	Asso Dry Goods	2500	13¾	13⅛	13¼	13½	
203⅜	98½	10	Atchison T &SF	6300	120⅜	117	119¼	118¾	
108¼	90	5	Atchison pf	600	93	92¾	93	92¾	
120	52	7	Atl Coast Line	600	61⅛	58	58	59	
53½	16	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	20	20	20		
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	1900	15¼	14½	14½	15¼	
54	20⅜	4	Atlas Powder	900	37½	33¼	33¼	34¾	
99⅞	78	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	85	83	83		
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
295½	84½	4½	Auburn Auto	19600	137¼	132½	134⅝	137¼	
5	1½		Auto Sales pf	10	2½	2½	2½	1½	
6½	2½		Aviation Corp Del	2700	4	2⅞	3	3	

—B—

27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	1400	10⅜	9½	10¼	10½	
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	160	59	56¼	58½	58	
87	28	4	Balt & Ohio	4900	38¾	36½	38	33¼	
80½	48½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	51¾	51¼	51¼	51	
107	99½	2½	Bamberger pf	140	100½	100¼	100½	100½	
66¾	26	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	35	34	35	34¼	
60	25	6½	Barker Bros pf	200	38	38	38		
4¼	1⅛		Barnsdall A	3600	8	7⅞	8	8⅛	
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	1500	50¾	50	50	50½	
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1400	50⅜	47½	50⅜	47½	
25½	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	10400	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19¾	
46¾	24⅝	2	Best & Co	5100	34⅜	32¾	32¾	33⅝	
49¾	28⅝	4	Bethlehem Steel	19000	33	31⅛	31½	32¾	
123⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	300	94	89	94	89½	
29	8		Blaw Knox	400	13	12	12		
20⅜	15		Bloomingdale	80	20	20	2 0	20¼	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	27⅜	26⅜	26¾	28⅝	
76½	27	2½	Borden	5300	31⅝	30⅛	31½	32¾	
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	6800	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12⅛	
3¼	¾		Brockway	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	600	42½	41¾	41¾	42⅜	
123⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	99	96	98	98	
45⅛	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	300	37½	37½	37½		
15	3¼		Brunswick Balke	1100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
9½	2⅜		Bruns Terminal	1200	4⅜	3¾	4	3¾	
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	700	6⅞	6½	6½	6½	
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10½	10	10	10	
5⅜	2		Budd Mfg	300	3¼	3	3⅛	3	
13	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
23	4		Bullard	100	7	7	7	7½	
15¾	4⅜		Bulova Watch	900	5½	5¼	5½	5½	
32¼	10	1	*Burroughs Add	1900	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15½	
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	700	21¾	20½	21	20¾	
23¾	11⅜		Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
104	52	7	Bush Term deb	50	69⅜	68¾	69¾	69	
20⅝	4⅞		Butterick	300	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	
69¾	12⅝		Byers	4300	21¾	20⅜	20⅝	21⅜	

—C—

53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	1200	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞	
1⅜	¼		Callahan Z & L	1000	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	
16⅜	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜	
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	400	5½	5	5	5¼	
43	14		Canada Dry	1400	19½	19½	19½	19½	
45⅛	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2800	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅝	
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	39000	55¾	53¼	54¼	55	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	1000	17¾	17	17	17¾	
16	4		Celanese Corp	300	7⅝	7	7	7¾	
14⅜	2⅜		Celotex Co	4000	4½	4	4½	4	
13¾	1⅞		Ceotex cts	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼	
23¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	100	17½	17½	17½	18	
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6¼	
30½	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	2000	23¼	21	21⅜	23	
7¼	1¼		Certain-Teed	100	4½	4	4	4⅜	
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	300	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5½	
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	4500	27⅜	25¾	27¼	26½	
46½	22¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	11300	33¾	32¼	33⅜	33¼	
7⅞	3½		Chi & Gt West	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5⅛	
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	500	18½	17½	18½	18¼	
8⅞	2		Chi Mil & St P	700	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½	
15⅜	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P2pf	1200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	
15⅜	13¾	4	Chi & N western	1400	16⅞	16	16½	16½	
15⅛	3⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	300	6¼	5	5⅜	6	
35	10		Chi Pneu T pf	200	12	11½	12	12	
65½	20		Chi Rock Isl & P	900	26¾	25	25	25⅜	
101	40	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	43	43	43	46⅛	
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	15	15	14⅞	15	15	
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	19800	17½	16⅜	17⅜	17¾	
90	46⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	72	72	72	72	
37⅜	26⅜	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	31½	31½	31½	31¾	
4⅜	1		City Stores	600	1¼	1	1¼	1	
34½	16¾	3	Cluett & Peabody	1800	23	19½	19½	21½	
170	50	7.50	Coca Cola	2500	125	123	125	125	
50½	28	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	35¾	
104½	87⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	96	95	95	95	
17½	7⅜		Collins & Aikman	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	
10¼	7½		Colonial Bea Oil	400	9¼	9	9	9¼	
22¼	8⅛		Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	13	12½	13	14	
45⅝	16⅜	1.60	Columbia Gas	4500	23⅝	23	23⅛	24	
109½	76	6	Columbia G pf A	100	89	89	89		
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	2900	54¾	52	53¼	55	
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	500	13½	13¼	13¼	14	
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	10	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	
92	55½	6½	Comm Invest	50	72	69¾	72	71¼	
34	15⅛	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	24¼	23½	23½	23½	
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	100	99	99		
90	70	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	70½	
21½	9⅛	1	Comm Solvents	5500	13¼	12¾	12⅝	13½	
12	4½	.30	Comwlth & So	10400	6	5¾	5⅞	6	
100⅜	68	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	300	78¾	78	78¾	78½	
14¼	4		Conde Nast Pub	200	15½	15•	16	16	
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	3000	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	11½	
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	200	8	8	8	8⅜	
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	300	15	15	15	15⅜	
109⅜	61	4	*Consol Gas	14200	77⅞	75½	76½	78	
107	91	5	Consol Gas pf	100	100½	100	100½	100½	
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	24	24	24	25¼	
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	400	⅝	½	⅝	½	
8½	2		Container A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
3	¾		Container B	200	¾	¾	¾	1	
30	5¼		Cont Baking A	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
3⅞	¾		Cont Baking B	1200	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	55½	55½	55½	55	
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Cna	2200	42½	41⅜	41½	43	
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1400	30	29	29	30⅝	
4½	1⅜		Cont Motors	1500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
12	5		Cont Oil	1600	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	9	
12	1¼		Cont Shares	2900	2¼	2	2	2	
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	2500	57⅜	55¼	56	58	
18	3¾		Coty	700	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	
106	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	68	66½	68	70¼	
5⅛	2		Cuba Co	100	3	3	3	2½	
5⅞	2		Cuban Am Sug	400	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
35	14	2	Cuban Am S pf	20	17½	17½	17½	18	
2⅜	½		Cuban Cane Pr	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
48⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	2100	36¾	36½	36½	37	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	300	41	41	41	41	
118⅝	85	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	95	95	95	95	
5⅞	1¾		Curtis-Wright	2300	2¼	2	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	2¼		Curtis Wright A	800	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	800	7⅞	7	7¼	7¾	
22	13⅞	1.40	Dere & Co pf	400	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15½	
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	1200	104½	100	103	102½	
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	200	37	37	37	38	
45¾	9		Denver R G pf	100	13	13	13	13	
23	12⅝	1	Diamond Match	600	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼	
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25	25	25	25¼	
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	3000	10	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
27½	21	3½	Dresser A	200	27½	27½	27½		
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	18	17⅝	18	17¾	
18	12½	2	Dreser B	1000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17	
21¼	10	1¼	Dougas Air	3000	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼	
107	53¾	4½	Du Pont de Nem	24100	68⅝	66½	67	68¾	
124¾	106	6	Du Pont deb	100	108	108	108	108	

—E—

185¾	93	5½	Eastman Kodak	2300	113½	110½	112	114	
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	10½	10½	10½	11	
11⅛	3¼		Edingon Schild	500	5½	5½	5½		
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	14800	38	36⅜	37¼	38	
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	100	99½	100	100	
9⅞	2½		Elec Mus Inst	800	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
60¾	16⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	12300	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	19	
98¼	55	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	66	66	66	67	
1⅞	¾		El Pw&Lt Rts	8100	1⅜	1	1	1⅜	
2¾	½		Emerson Brant A	600	¾	¾	¾	¾	
49	21½	1.60	Enginers Pub E	100	25¾	25¾	25¾		
39¾	10¾		Erie RR	900	14½	13½	14½	13¼	
40½	12	4	Erie RR 2pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼		
8⅝	2		Evans Auto Load	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	

—F—

29⅜	5		Fairbanks Morse	500	7½	7	7⅜	7½	
6½	1¾		Fashion Park	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	
15½	2¾		Fed Screw W	100	3½	3½	3½	3	
30	6¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1100	7⅝	7	7¼	7¼	
56¼	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F in	1100	33⅝	32½	33	33	
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
66⅛	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	1400	54	53¾	53⅞	53½	
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	55	53½	53½	54	
⅞	¼		Fisk Rubber	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅞	
1	½		Fisk R lpf cv	50	1	1	1	1	
19¾	5		Follansbee B	200	7¾	7½	7½	11½	
64½	10¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	1100	17⅜	16¾	17	17½	
32½	18		Fourth Nat Inv	100	23½	22	22	23	
17⅜	3⅛		Foundation	100	6	6	6	6¾	
38¾	5	4	Fox Film A	1400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝	
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	2100	22⅜	21¾	21¾	23	
86	40	.65	Fuller pr pf	10	45	45	45	45	
65	65	6½	Fuller 2pf	20	39	37	39		

—G—

2⅜	⅜		Gardner Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅞	2⅞		Gen Am Inv	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
73½	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	47¼	46¼	46¼	47¼	

1931 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Nov. 10	Nov. 9
47	9⅝	3	Gen Asphalt	1400	17¾	17	17	17⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	2	Gen Baking	400	18½	18	18	18⅝	
9⅞	3½		Gen Bronze	100	4	4	4		
13	3¼		Gen Cable	200	5	5	5	4¾	
65	17		Gen Cable pf	30	21	20½	20⅝	22	
54¾	24⅜	1.60	Gen Electric	23600	34½	32⅝	33½	34⅛	
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	11⅞	
56	30½	3	Gen Foods	1200	40	38⅝	40	40½	
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1100	3	2⅞	3	3	
76⅜	23	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31	
35⅜	23	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	400	22¼

REASONS FOR CURTAILMENT OF PETROLEUM

California, Texas, and Oklahoma Able to Supply Nation Indefinitely

By FRANK H. CROSS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bakersfield, Calif.

It is generally recognized by all men familiar with conditions in the oil fields that curtailment of production schemes has nothing to do with the petroleum supply, but is designed to control the price structure.

No great natural resource is so plentiful as petroleum. Here corners of the great California and Texas and Oklahoma fields are ample to supply the nation's demands indefinitely, as new sands can constantly be tapped in old wells by drilling deeper, and new wells have been brought in capable of producing more than 20,000 barrels of oil a day.

The trouble is too much oil, not the danger of its exhaustion.

When leases on valuable oil lands are acquired, the owners of these lands require the leaseholders to produce oil within a given period. If oil is brought in on these leases, new wells are drilled all around them to prevent the draining of the valuable fluid from neighboring land.

Thus drilling goes on constantly, and the potential supply of petroleum is increased to figures beyond computation. If all these wells were permitted to produce, demoralization of price would result.

Effect of Shut-In Wells

But if the wells remain idle, the capital tied up in them remains idle, too, and earnings on this frozen capital must be paid out of an arbitrary price structure enforced on the refined product, resulting in intermittent "gasoline wars."

Shut-in wells cause unemployment of vast proportions, working hardships on whole states and hurting the business life of thousands of cities. The effects of this process are felt equally by Capital and Labor.

In this dilemma, the petroleum industry naturally turns to research to find new uses for crude oil.

One of the new uses to which much thought has been given is "petroleum coke"—a jellylike residue from refineries which is hardened and then sold as a fuel used in packing houses for smoking hams, for smudge fires in great fruit orchards, for lining electrolytic furnaces used in the manufacture of aluminum, for the manufacture of dry cells and carbon brushes.

This coke is a combination of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion of 100 atoms of carbon to every six of hydrogen. It leaves only a trace of ashes, and gives off an intense heat. Its nature was described in a recent report to the American Chemical Society by J. C. Morrell and Dr. Gustav Egloff. Chemists are able to recover from 18 to 143 pounds of this coke from every barrel of oil cracked.

Used for Printer's Ink

Another important use of petroleum to which attention has been directed in recent research work is in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of printer's ink used in printing newspapers and other publications printed on wood-pulp paper. These inks are made of 10 per cent carbon black and 90 per cent mineral oil. Ink oil from petroleum is made from a liquid residue akin to cylinder stock, with which is blended a small addition of nonviscous neutral oil and some sulphur. It is subjected to a refining process that removes staining grease and prevents the ink from flowing.

In gas wells where carbon dioxide gas can be obtained under great pressure, immense profit may be obtained by solidifying this gas into snow, which is then compressed into "dry ice" used by ice cream manufacturers and for general refrigeration purposes. Carbon dioxide gas when released under pressure forms a soft snow as it strikes the atmosphere, and this may readily be compressed into blocks of ice.

Manufacture of Dry Ice

In Colorado and Utah fields plants are projected or already in operation for the manufacture of dry ice from gas wells. The gas is released through an expanding nozzle into a "snow room" and the product obtained at great speed and in immense volume. This dry ice sells at $100 a ton. Its temperature is 109 degrees below zero, and when it is consumed, it does not pass off into a liquid as is the case with water ice, but evaporates into a gas, leaving no stain and giving off no odor.

It is virtually harmless and colorless. It can be placed on a tablecloth in shapely disks for cooling tumblers or other containers and will evaporate, leaving no stain. It lasts much longer than water ice. It is produced and used extensively in the Tampico (Mex.) oil fields, where it is sold to railroad companies for refrigerating fruit shipments.

In this country it is produced by the Dry Ice Corporation of America, interested in Colorado fields, and by the Carbon Dioxide & Chemical Company of Seattle, operating in the Utah fields.

The dry ice field offers most important possibilities for extensive use of petroleum products, and it is expected that its development will stimulate production in many fields.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov.10	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, 2 red	$ .81½	$ .80⅝	$ .93⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.62¾	.59½	.89
Oats, 2 white	.39¾	.38⅞	.43
Flour	5.15	5.00	4.55
Beef, family	16.00	16.00	19.00
Pork	21.50	21.50	32.50
Lard	.0765	.0775	.1210
Cotton, mid-up	.0675	.0670	.1080
Zinc	.0320	.0315	.0437½
Iron	15.76	15.76	18.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07	.07	.0950
Tin	.23375	.2220	.2550
Rubber	.04875	.0445	.0850
Sugar	.0450	.0460	.0475
Lead	.0395	.0385	.0510
Print cloth	.02625	.0375	.0575

PRICES ON THE NEW BUICK

DETROIT, Nov. 10—Prices of the new Buick models for 1932 will range from $935 to $2035, f. o. b. Flint, Mich., compared with previous price range of $1025 to $2035. There are four series in the new line.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	54½	54½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	51	50
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	43¾	42
Alleghany Corp 5s '60	38½	38
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	88	88
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	84	84
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	62½	60¼
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	77½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	76⅝	76
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	9	9¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	117⅜	117⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	102⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¼	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	96	96
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¼	92
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	91⅛	91⅛
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	39	37
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	25	25
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75½	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	84	83
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	102	102
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	20	20
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	73½	73⅜
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	49⅜	48½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	96⅛	96⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	92	92
Balt & O 4s Tol & C div '59	69½	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¼	92⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	71½	70½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	83⅝	83⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '47	101¼	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	95¾	95¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105¼	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106½	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101⅛	101
Boston & Maine 5s '55	81⅛	81⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	82	82
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅛	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95	95
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	105½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	102½	102
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	58	58
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84¾	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	84¼	84
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85¼	84⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	89⅞	89
Can North deb 7s '40	105	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	101⅝	101⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	72¼	71⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	45½	45
Cen Pacific 5s '60	87½	87½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	87¾	87¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	103⅛	103⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47	49	49
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89¼	89⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	95½	95½
Ches & O 4½s B	104⅞	104⅝
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91½	91½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	90	90
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s 71	102¼	101¾
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	101½	101½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	57¾	56⅜
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	65½	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15	14
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	40½	39½
Chicago StL Pitt 5s	99½	99¼
Chicago &Nw 4½s C 2037	56	56
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	49½	48
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	79⅜	79⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	82	81
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	69¼	68½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	58	57
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	50	50
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	96¾	96¼
Childs Co 5s '43	112	112
Chile Copper 5s '47	65¼	64½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s 68 A	74¼	72½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	89½	89½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	90⅛	90⅛
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	81½	81½
Clev Un Term 5s '33	98	98
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	93	92
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103¾	103¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	104½	104¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	66	66
Colo & So 4½s 80 A	95	94½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	70¼	70¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89½	89½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	90	90
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	26	26
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	101
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	99¼	99
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¾	105⅜
Corn Products 5s '34	104¼	104
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	102	102
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	50	50
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	102½	102
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	86¾	86¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	35⅞	34½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	51½	51½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	97¾	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	103
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	102½	102½
Dodge Bros 6½s '40	95	95
Dul & I Rangé 5s '37	90	89½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	76	76
Erie RR gv 4s A '53	55¾	55
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	55	55
Erie RR ref 5s '67	59¼	57
Erie RR gen 5s	60½	59½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	59½	57¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	88	88
Fed Metal 7s '34	84	84
Firek Rubber 8s '41	30	25¼
Gannett 6s '43	89½	89½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '40	96½	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	86	86
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	114	113¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82½	82⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	84¼	84¼
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	34	34
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	98	97½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	101¾	101¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	82	81½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	46½	46
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	66	65
Humble Oil 5½s '32	90¾	90
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅝	100⅝
Ill Central 4s '51	105¼	104½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	85	85
Ill Central 4¾s '66	60½	60½
Ill Central 6½s '36	52¼	51½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	88	88
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50¼	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	57¾	55½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	99⅞	99⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87¾	87¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	87¾	87¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	69	67½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	74	72
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	58	57⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58¾	58
Inter Nor 1st 6s '52	40	40
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	75	74½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	80	78
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70	70
Int Paper 6s '55	64¾	63¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	49	48
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	38½	38½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	65¾	63
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	76½	74
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	69½	67½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	99½	98¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	98¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	75	74½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89¾	89½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90⅝	89
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	82¾	82⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	98	97½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	97	96
L'Autaro 6s '54	90	90
Lehigh C&N 4½s '54	18	18
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	93	93
Loew's Inc 6s '41	66	66
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	94	94
L&N unrt 4s '40	48	48
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	92½	92½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	84½	84
Manila Sol 4s '39	99	98¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	63	59
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90½	90½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '57	99	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	99¾	99¾
Minn & StL con 5s '34	99½	99
Mtn StP & SSM 4s '38	55	8
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	54½	54½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	82½	82
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	49	48
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	68	67½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	67¼	67
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	67	67
Mo Pac 5s I '81	67¾	66¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	67¾	66¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	56¾	55
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	24⅞	24⅞
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	70¼	69
Mort Bond 5s '32	92⅝	92⅝
Mutual Fuel 5s	99	99
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	100
Nat Steel 5s	96	95¾
Newberry 5½s	82	80½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	86	86
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	105⅝	105½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82½	82
NYC&HRR con 4s A '98	81¼	81
NYC&HR 4½s N	84	84
NYC&HR rfg 6½s lm 4½s 2013	82¾	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	83½	83
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	90¾	89¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88½	88½
NY Chi & StL 5s '74	46	44¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	56¾	65⅝
NY Edison 5s '44	59½	59⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	105	105
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	111½	111½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95	95
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	81	81
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	98¾	98¾
NY NH&H cv 6s reg	102¾	101⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	100½	100½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	49½	48
NY Railway inc 6s '65	101	101
NY Tel gen 4½s '39 cv	1¾	1¾
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102	101¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Norf & W con 4s '96	101	101
Norf Share 5½s '50	93¼	93¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	79	79
North Am Co 5s '61	95	95
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	92⅞	91½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	94	92⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	99
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	103	103
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	60½	60
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	85	84½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	97	96⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110	110
Ont Trans 5s	94½	94½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90	90
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104	104
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82¾	82½
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	88	88½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	104¾	104½
Paramount Public 5s '51	20	20
Park-Lex Leahehold 6½s '53	70	69
Parmlee Trans 6s '44	32	32
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	30	25½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	78	78
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94½	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80½	79¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	100	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	90	88½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	85½	83½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96	95¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¾	98½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	104¼	103¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	66¾	64½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	96
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	93½	93½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	67½	67½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	56	55½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	96½	96½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91	89
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '42 B	74¼	73½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	96½	96⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4s	52	49½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	94¼	93½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99	98¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85¾	85½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	85¾	85½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	87	86¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	64	64
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	20	18
Rio G & W col 4s '49	45	43
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	67¾	67⅜
St Joseph & Gr Isl 4s '47	102½	102
St Joseph Lead 5½s '37	82	82
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	94½	94½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	44¼	42
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	35	34
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	64	64
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	52½	43
Seabd AL con 6s '45	82	81
Seabd A L 6s ct	7½	7½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	65	61½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	50	50
Shell Union 5s '47	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75	74¾
Siberian Am Corp 7s '41	76⅝	75
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	40	37¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	86¾	86⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	91⅞	90
Sinclair Pipe L of 5½s '42	99⅞	98¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98½	98¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	62½	62
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	91	91
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	98	98
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	77⅝	77⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	85¼	85¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	80	79½
Southern Pacific 4½s ww	78¼	77½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	78¾	77⅞
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	83⅝	83⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	88¼	88¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	61	60½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	99	99
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	78	78
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	96½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	33½	32½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	185	184¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	44	44
Tenn Coal I & RR 5s	102⅜	85
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¾	89¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	75	75
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	75	75
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	75	75
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	90	90
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave 5s '37	98½	98½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31	31
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	100⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96¼	96¼
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	85	85
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95½	95¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	81⅞	78½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¾	85½
Union Pacific 5s '47	54½	54½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91	90
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	96½	96½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '57 ww	59⅜	57½
Vanadium 5s '41	62	61⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	71½	70
Virginia Ry 5s '62	16	16
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100⅛	96
Wabash RR 4½s '78	37	36½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	42	41
Wabash RR 5½s '75	43½	43
Walworth 6s '45	40½	39¾
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	46	45
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	65	65
Warner Sugar Pict 6s '39	48	46
Warren Bros 6s '41	57	57
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	102⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	62¾	62
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	80	80
Western Pacific 5s A '46	80	80
Western Union R E 4½s '5	93½	93¼
Western Union 5s '51	102	102
Western Union col 5s '38	102	102
Western Union 5s '60	106	105½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	96⅛	96
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94½	94½
Win R Arms 7½s ct	85¼	85
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	61⅞	61⅝
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	43½	43¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80¾	79⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov10	Nov 9
3½s '47	100	99.28	99.28	99.28
4th 4¼s '38	101.18	101.8	101.8	101.5
US 3s '55	101.20	101.12	101.13	101.8
US 3½s '49	94.4	93.16	93.16	93.31
US 3-6 '43 Mar.	95	94.12	94.12	94.18
US 3¾s '43 June	98.26	98.22	98.24	
US 3¾s '47	98.27	98.16	98.23	
US 3¾s '56	98.27	98.17	98.27	98.26
US 4s '54	101	100.25	100.25	101
US 4¼s '52	102.30	102.17	102.20	102.16
	107	106.17	107	106.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	47¼	46
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	83	83
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	29½	29
Antioquia 7s A '45	27½	26⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	30	30
Antioquia 7s C '45	30	29
Antioquia 7s D '45	30½	30
Antioquia III 7s '57	30	29⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	30	30¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	62	61
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	63¼	60
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	71⅝	67
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	69	67½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	68	66½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	71½	66½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	66⅛	66¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	70	67½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	69	66
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	70	65½
Australia 4½s '56	55	66⅛
Australia 5s '57	60½	59
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	61	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	61¼	61
Austria Hydro 6½s	93	91½
Austria (Lower) 7½s	38	37½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	48⅛	48
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	82⅝	82⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	40¼	40
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91¾	91
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100¼	97
Berlin (City) 6s '58	100	99½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	36⅞	33
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40	38
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43	43
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	47	45
Berlin Elec 6s '55	47½	45
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	41	38
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15⅜	13
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13¼	13¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	20	18½
Brazil (Gen El Ry) 7s '52	102¼	102
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	30	30
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	30	29
Brazil (US) 8s '41	30	28¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	38	38
Bremen 7s '35	47	47
Brisbane 5s '50	54¾	54
Brisbane 5s '57	57¼	57¼
Brisbane 5s '58	49½	49
Budapest (City) 6s '62	49⅞	48½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov	27	28½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	47½	47
Bulgaria 7s '67	63	44¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	40¼	59
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	48¾	37½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	44½	48¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	84½	41½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96⅞	83½
Chile (Bank 6s '61	44¾	96¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	27	43
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	39	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	26	39
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	27½	25¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	28¼	26¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	27	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	26¾	27
Chilean Loan 7s '60	25¾	25¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	25	25¾
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	40	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	39½	40
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	40	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	39¾	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	43¾	42½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	74¾	41
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	75	74¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	43	75
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	46⅛	42
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	55	46½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	49	55
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	47	48½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71½	45¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	102	66⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	70	102
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90¾	67½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80⅝	101½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	55	80¼
Dresden 7s '45	45½	50¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	88⅛	45½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	89¾	88
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	90	89¾
Dutch El 6s '47	94½	94½
Finland (Rep) 7s '56	94	94
Frankford 6½s '46	84¾	84¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	40	39
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114¾	114¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	118	117¾
German 7s '49	54	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	58	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49¾	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50	46½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '38 rcts	53	50½
Germ El Pow '53	39½	38

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

NORTHWESTERN SEEMS CERTAIN

Elimination of Minnesota Should Give Wildcats 'Big Ten' Title

"BIG TEN" FOOTBALL STANDING

College	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	3	0	0	74	20	1.000
Michigan	3	0	1	77	27	.700
Minnesota	2	0	1	62	32	.667
Purdue	2	0	1	35	26	.667
Ohio State	2	0	1	33	23	.667
Wisconsin	2	0	1	28	34	.667
Indiana	1	1	2	38	41	.333
Iowa	0	1	1	0	34	.000
Chicago	0	0	3	19	59	.000
Illinois	0	0	4	12	81	.000

This is the sixth of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the Big Ten" Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southwest Conference, the Southern Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Only by the most astonishing upset can Northwestern University be kept from a clean slate and victory in its quest of an undisputed football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference. The Wildcat eleven which eliminated Saturday the only other undefeated "Big Ten" eleven, Minnesota, 32 to 14, plays Indiana this week-end, and later Iowa, to close the regular season. A post-season game for charity may be played, but not to count.

Supposedly inferior Indiana teams have a tradition of upsetting Northwestern; but it appears they will need more than tradition at Evanston, Ill., this time, as the rugged Wildcats are in great shape. Next in interest is Ohio State's invasion of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., each team having won two and lost one game. Purdue, still going strong, takes on the lowly Iowa machine at Lafayette, Ind., while the tailenders, Chicago and Illinois, meet at Champaign, Ill.

Out-of-the-loop rivals are engaged by Michigan and Minnesota. The former receives Michigan State at Ann Arbor, and the latter receives Cornell College at Minneapolis. These games are obviously mere preparation for the Gophers' invasion of the Wolverines' stronghold on Nov. 21

Blocking Well Done

Blocking assignments carried out efficiently against the secondary defense, making touchdown runs look easy at 95, 70, 50 and 47 yards, brought triumph to Northwestern over Minnesota. Only one of the Wildcat touchdowns was of the "hard-earned" variety, wrested bit by bit in a long march. Otherwise their markers came from a pass intercepted in midfield, a kick-off run the length of the field, a punt returned all the way, and a forward-lateral pass combination. In nearly every case after the runner got beyond the scrimmage line the Minnesota secondary was mowed down by Wildcat blockers. Two Northwestern players, shoulder to shoulder, took the safety man, when Ernest Rentner '33, halfback, got away in his 95-yard kick-off return.

It was Rentner who ran back the punt 70 yards for another touchdown late in the final period. Oliver Olson '34, new fullback, punted capably, intercepted a pass and ran 50 yards to score, plunged over for the first touchdown, and in general played a fine game. His pass throwing, however, was not up to standard. John Sullivan '34, a new halfback, proved to be a star in the pass specialty, intercepting one of Minnesota's, and taking a lateral from R. J. Fencl '33, end, and running 47 yards for a touchdown. Fencl proved a star by catching a forward from Olson, tossing the lateral to Sullivan, and then taking out two of the Gophers who had a chance to stop Sullivan. The change in Northwestern's fortune came when the line began charging. At first, taken by surprise, it wanted to wait and see what Minnesota had up its sleeve instead of driving in and breaking it up.

Munn Star of Team

This may prove to have been the championship game of the season, as Minnesota had not been scored on and was regarded as one of the strongest. It looked powerful as wide gaps were opened in the Northwestern line in the first quarter, and J. A. Manders '33, fullback and J. P. Somers '32, quarterback, dashed through in great exhibitions of individual running. Minnesota had an underhanded pass from a back in a punting position up to a back on the line of scrimmage who would sweep wide around the wings and this had Northwestern on the run until the line began charging through. Somers, running back punts and dashing through tackle, proved one of the finest backs on the field. The noted Kenneth MacDougall '33, quarterback, was sent in to relieve Somers after Northwestern had rallied, so MacDougall never had a chance to scintillate. C. L. Munn '32, tackle, probably was the all-around star of the team, dropping back to plunge and to punt, and being in the thick of every fray on defense.

Indiana was clearly overpowered in its 22-to-0 defeat at Michigan. The Hoosiers were unable to get beyond midfield, and the charge of the Wolverine line was so strong that the Indiana ball carriers seldom had room to get under way. V. P. Dauer '32, veteran halfback, and R. I. Jones '34, fullback, were the only Hoosiers able to advance the ball, and they could not do it consistently. It is hard to see how they can expect anything better at Northwestern. The Wildcats defeated the Hoosiers, 25 to 0, last year.

Wisconsin won its second Conference victory, 7 to 6, from Illinois, blocking an after-point kick. This is a very narrow victory in view of the large scores other teams made against Illinois; but it may mean that Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys had their eyes on the Ohio State game this week-end. The Badgers got their attack going for a 48-yard drive in the third quarter, with J. B. Schneller '33, halfback, scoring. J. P. Linfor '33, halfback, kicked the after point that made all the difference when G. S. Kabat '33, guard, blocked the Illini's after-point attempt.

Ohio State, which routed the U. S. Naval Academy, 20 to 0, last week, should make it an equal battle at Madison. The performance of the Buckeyes was noteworthy in view of the game being played in rain and hail of the type that usually produces scoreless struggles. The Badgers will have to stop the off-tackle and cut-back rushes of S. K. Holcomb '32, halfback; C. F. Gramer '34, quarterback; M. N. Vuchinish '33, fullback, and L. G. Hinchman '33, halfback, which the Navy found so hard to cope with. The Buckeyes have a powerful line. They played a scoreless tie with Wisconsin last season.

Purdue turned its power on Centenary to win an ease-up game, 49 to 6, and according to all indications, should have little trouble with Iowa. The new quarterback, P. F. Pardonner '34, led the Boilermaker attack for three touchdowns, and long runs were turned in by half a dozen backs. Iowa was being defeated at this time by the strong Nebraska machine, 7 to 0. In view of some earlier Hawkeye performances this may be considered as showing that Coach B. E. Ingerwersen is bringing his team along in good shape, and they may yet provide that upset without which no Saturday is complete. Purdue beat them last year, 20 to 0.

Chicago had a victory sewed up against Arkansas, but weakened late in the game and came out with a tie, 13 to 13. The Maroons have lost three Conference games, and Illinois, their prospective opponent, has lost four. Coach R. C. Zuppke's boys defeated those of A. A. Stagg last year, 28 to 0. Michigan's prospective rival, Michigan State, ran up a score of 100 to 0 on Ripon last week. Michigan's antagonist, Cornell College, a small Iowa institute, was defeated 18 to 12, by Lawrence last week-end.

SWEDEN WILL ENTER TEAMS

Spain Also to Send Its Athletes to the Olympic Games

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10 (AP)—Sweden's participation in the 1932 Olympic Games, both at Lake Placid, N. Y., and Los Angeles, has been decided upon.

A team of eight long-distance skiers, two ski jumpers, two fancy skaters and two speed skaters will be sent to the winter games at Lake Placid and a team of 75 men will be sent to Los Angeles for the summer games.

Among the more prominent members of the winter sports team are Sven Utterstron, famous long-distance skier; Gillis Grafstrom, several times world and Olympic fancy skating champion and Vivi-Anne Hulten, a fancy skater who has won many European awards.

MADRID, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Spanish Cabinet has authorized the sending of a team to the 1932 Olympic Games, it was announced today.

The question of financing the team is to be fixed at a forthcoming Cabinet budget meeting.

The National Athletic Federation is hopeful the Cabinet will be generous in its appropriation so a representative team may be sent to Los Angeles. Spain is especially strong in fencing, football, tennis and track.

MISS SALLY BIGGANE ELECTED PRESIDENT

Following the annual meeting of the Boston Field Hockey Association Monday night at Perkins Hall of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boylston Street, it was announced that Miss Sally Biggane of the Commonwealth Club was elected president. The treasurer named was Mrs. Emily MacKinnon; Miss Evelyn Freeman was chosen secretary and Mrs. Joyce Cran, Barry vice-president. The last three officers were re-elected.

The names of the girls who made the first and second official all-Boston teams were announced as follows:

First Team—Evelyn Glidden, lw; Betty Richey, li; Marion Maxim, cf; Mary Apolonio, ri; Catherine Bigham, rw; Cicely Bertie, ih; Helen Libby (captain), ch; Priscilla Bartol, rh; Frances Pierce, lf; Fanny Curtis, rf; Barbara Crowe, g.

Second Team—Winnifred McDonald, lw; Barbara Goss, li; Kathryn Snyder (captain), cf; Adele Loyson, ri; Muriel McClelland, rw; Jean Harris, ih; Marguerite Hastings, ch; Evelyn Freeman, rh; Eleanor Eaton, lf; Lucille Burnham, rf; Gertrude Hooper, g. Substitutes—Elizabeth Stearns, Emily MacKinnon, Sally Biggane.

'Big Ten' Football Scores

MICHIGAN		WISCONSIN	
27-Central St...	0	33-Bradley	6
34-Mich. S. N...	0	12-N. Dakota ..	7
13-Chicago	7	7-Alabama P. I.	7
7-Ohio State...	20	21-Purdue	14
35-Illinois	0	13-Pennsylvania	27
21-Princeton ...	0	0-Minnesota ..	14
22-Indiana	0	7-Illinois	6
159	27	93	81
MINNESOTA		CHICAGO	
13-N. D. State..	7	12-Cornell (C.)..	0
20-Ripon	0	0-Hillsdale	7
20-Okla. Aggies.	0	7-Michigan	13
0-Stanford	13	0-Yale	27
34-Iowa	0	6-Indiana	32
14-Wisconsin ..	0	6-Purdue	14
14-Northwestern	32	13-Arkansas	13
125	52	44	106
ILLINOIS		NORTHWESTERN	
20-St. Louis ...	6	19-Nebraska ...	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Notre Dame..	0
20-Bradley	0	19-U. C. L. A...	0
6-Michigan ..	35	10-Ohio State...	0
6-Northwestern	32	32-Illinois	6
6-Wisconsin ...	7	32-Minnesota ..	14
52	87	112	27
IOWA		OHIO STATE	
0-Pittsburgh ..	20	7-Cincinnati ...	6
0-Texas A. & M.	27	21-Vanderbilt ..	26
7-Iowa	7	20-Michigan ..	7
0-Minnesota ..	34	0-Northwestern	19
7-Geo. Wash...	0	13-Indiana	6
0-Nebraska	7	20-Annapolis ...	0
7	90	141	55
INDIANA		PURDUE	
7-Ohio	6	28-West. Res...	0
0-Notre Dame.	25	19-Coe	0
0-Iowa	0	7-Illinois	0
32-Chicago	6	14-Wisconsin ...	21
6-Ohio State...	13	13-Carnegie T...	6
0-Michigan	22	14-Chicago	6
45	72	146	39

ARNOLD ELEVEN ELECTS TWO

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Walter Kiernan of Lawrence, Mass., end, and Charles Casey of New Haven, center, have been elected co-captains of the Arnold College football team for next year.

FOUR TEAMS IN TIE FOR THIRD

S. M. U. and Texas Christian Still Unbeaten in Southwest Conference

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
So. Methodist	4	0	80	25	1.000
Texas Christian	3	0	20	6	1.000
Texas A. & M.	1	2	33	91	.333
Texas	1	2	32	16	.333
Rice	1	2	25	26	.333
Baylor	1	2	26	65	.333
Arkansas	0	3	13	68	.000

This is the sixth of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southwest Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 10—If the Baylor University Bears do not hand the Southern Methodist University Mustangs a surprising defeat and if the University of Texas Longhorns do not succeed in holding the powerful Texas Christian University Horned Frogs this week-end, the Southwest Conference champions will likely be undecided until Nov. 28, when the Mustangs meet the Frogs. The Baylor eleven is not expected to give the Mustangs much trouble; but the Longhorns may give the Christians their first Conference defeat.

In games last week, the Southern Methodist eleven won its seventh straight victory and earned its fourth Conference win by defeating Texas A. & M. 8 to 0. The Christians kept pace with the Mustangs by defeating Rice Institute 7 to 6. It was their third Conference victory. The Texas Longhorns won their first Conference game by defeating Baylor 25 to 0. The University of Arkansas held the University of Chicago to a 13-to-13 tie in an intersectional tilt.

Mustangs vs. Christians

The Conference race has now settled down to a battle between the Mustangs and the Christians. The other Conference elevens, with at least two defeats against them, are decidedly out of the race, and the best they can hope for now is a tie for the championship. The Mustangs, with only two games to play, one of which is expected to be an easy victory for them, are the favorites to win the crown. The Christians, with three remaining games including one with the Texas Longhorns, are still in the race, although the rest of their schedule is difficult.

While the two leaders are battling it out for the title, four teams will be playing for third place. After last week's games, four elevens went into a tie for third place. Each of these teams has an even chance for the third position and it is a toss-up between them.

It was not the strong running attack or the brilliant passing attack which enabled the Southern Methodist University Mustangs to win from the Texas Aggies 8 to 0. It was two blocked punts, one in the second quarter and one in the fourth period, which gave the Ponies their victory. Both of the punts were blocked by Pony linesmen and recovered by Mustang backfield men.

Point-After Wins Game

A 60-yard dash by B. H. Spearman '32, Christian halfback, and a placement for extra point by Carlos Green '32, fullback, enabled the Texas Christians to defeat the Rice Owls, 7 to 6. The Christians scored their touchdown in the opening quarter, while the Owls scored in the last period, but failed to kick for the extra point.

Led by E. A. Koy '33 and A. H. Stafford '33, Longhorn backfield men, the University of Texas defeated the Baylor Bears, 25 to 0. Koy ran 53 yards for a touchdown after he had intercepted a Baylor pass. Behind perfect interference, Stafford raced 65 yards for a touchdown.

Six Conference elevens will get in action this week-end. The outstanding game will be the Texas-T. C. U. clash at Austin. If the Frogs expect to stay in the running, they will have to defeat the Longhorns. Southern Methodist will meet Baylor in Waco, and Texas A. & M. will battle Rice in Houston. Arkansas will be idle.

Black Hawks Look Like Real Threat

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Chicago's Black Hawks stand out as one of the real threats of the 1931-32 National Hockey League season.

The entire class of the team, which surprised the world of hockey last season by coming within one game of capturing the Stanley Cup series, will be back for action with two noteworthy additions that label the squad as one of the most dangerous in the race.

Paul Thompson, obtained from the New York Rangers in a trade for Art Somers, and Jerry Lowrey, secured from Philadelphia, are the additions that promise to make the team much stronger than a year ago. Both will work in the forward line and should give the Hawk offense more and smoother power.

Except for a few promising rookies, the rest of the Chicago squad will be the same as last season. Charlie Gardiner will be back as goalie, while the 10 veteran forwards will be split into three lines with Doc Romnes alternating at right wing on each line. The first line will have Stew Adams at left wing, Tommy Cook at center and Mush March on right wing; the second will have Johnny Gottselig, left wing, Vic Ripley, center and Lolo Couture, right wing, while the third will be Lowrey, left wing; Earl Miller, center, and Thompson, right wing.

Seven defense men are out for positions, including four veterans—Taffy Abel, "Cyclone" Wentworth, Teddy Graham, and Helge Bostrom. Paddy O'Shea, a husky recruit from Minneapolis; Frank Donald, former Canadian amateur star, and Roger Jenkins, a newcomer to the Hawks last season, also are contenders for the guard posts.

Nothing but confidence prevails in the Black Hawk camp. Fourteen of them have played together for more than one season and they figure rightly that they will have the speed and coördination this year to play a faster and stronger game.

No team in hockey undergoes a more rigorous training schedule year after year than the Hawks, and this season is no exception. Spurred on by increased salaries for their showing last season, they started their drills fully 10 days ahead of any squad in the league, with a full-time physical trainer, Emil Iverson, in charge. The strictest training rules are enforced, even to the extent of a training table, an innovation introduced to big league hockey by the Black Hawks.

"Training accounts for at least 50 per cent of the success of a hockey team," explained Owner Frederic McLaughlin in discussing the strenuous drills of his team. "It was the secret of our unusual success with a comparatively inexperienced team last season. Our boys were trained perfectly at the start of the campaign and got a lead that carried them into the thick of the battle from start to finish."

HARVARD NAMES COACHES' TEAM

Eleven Will Meet Yale Football Mentors in Game Nov. 20

Henry W. (Eskie) Clark, assistant graduate manager of athletics at Harvard University, announced the line-up of the Harvard coaches' football team which will meet that of Yale University on Friday, Nov. 20, the day before the Harvard-Yale varsity football game, in the Harvard Stadium, Boston: Left end, Frank A. Pickard '29; left tackle, Earl Evans '25; left guard, Charles H. Bradford '26; center, Benjamin H. Ticknor 2d '31; right guard, John L. Donovan '24; right tackle, F. A. Clark '29; right end, Edward H. Bradford Jr. '26; right halfback, Clifford Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M.; left halfback, Edward L. Casey '19; fullback, Madison Sayles '25.

It was reported Monday that Eddie Casey would not play in the game, but Casey spoke up for himself today and said he certainly would play, especially since it was announced from New Haven that Dr. M. A. Stevens would enter the game. It is planned to start Charles Devens at left halfback. When Dr. Stevens enters the game, Coach Casey will send himself in.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Discussion around Eli training quarters of the coming Yale-Harvard varsity football contest dwindled to insignificance yesterday in comparison with that concerning another mighty gridiron spectacle to be played the day previous.

This game will offer varsity players a chance to judge for themselves the gridiron ability of those from whom they receive instruction.

For Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, head coach of the Yale squad, yesterday received from Henry W. (Eskie) Clark, Harvard line coach, a challenge from the Harvard coaching staff for a game with the Yale coaching staff at 1:30 p. m., Nov. 20 at Boston.

Dr. Stevens not only accepted eagerly, but announced the lineup for his squad. However, he objected to the eight four-minute periods proposed by the challenger, and suggested, instead, a game of four eight-minute periods.

The Yale squad, as announced by Stevens, is made up as follows: Stewart Scott, le; Reg Root, lt; Herb Miller, lg; Rex Diller, c; Kempton Dunn, rg; Fay Vincent, rt; Stanley Gill, re; Benny Friedman, qb; Johnnie Garvey or Robert Hall, lhb; Ducky Pond, rhb, and Bucky O'Connor, fb.

Dr. Stevens held himself in reserve. In explaining this action, he said: "Perhaps you have noticed that I have, with all due modesty, left my name off the starting list. You may say for me, however, that I will relieve this man Pond before the game is very old. Ducky may have been a good man in his day, but we will need young blood in this game with the Harvard coaches, so after a few plays I will order Stevens in and Pond out.

"I may have to use Gill in the backfield, and if that leaves an opening at right end it won't worry me at all. Scotty tells me he is so fast he can play both left end and right end at once, and I believe him."

Southwest Conference

RICE		TEXAS CHRISTIAN	
37-Texas A&I....	0	33-Denton	6
32-Sam Houston	0	3-La. State....	0
6-Oklahoma ..	19	0-Tulsa	13
7-Texas	0	38-Austin	0
12-So. Methodist	21	6-Texas A.&M..	0
32-Arizona	0	6-Simmons	0
6-Tex Christian	7	7-Arkansas	0
		7-Rice	6
132	47	100	25
SO. METHODIST		TEXAS A. & M.	
13-Denton	0	33-So. Western.	0
27-Simmons	10	0-Tulane	7
42-Arkansas ..	6	29-Iowa	0
21-Rice	12	0-Tex Christian	6
19-Centenary ..	0	33-Baylor	7
9-Texas	7	7-Centenary ..	0
10-Texas A.&M...	0	0-So. Methodist	10
141	35	102	30
ARKANSAS		TEXAS	
13-Ozarks	6	36-Simmons	0
19-Hendrix	0	31-Missouri	0
6-So. Methodist	42	0-Rice	7
7-Baylor	19	3-Oklahoma ..	0
6-La. State....	13	7-Harvard	35
0-Tex Christian	7	7-So. Methodist	9
13-Chicago	13	25-Baylor	0
64	100	109	51
BAYLOR			
33-St. Edwards.	6		
13-Centenary ..	24		
19-Arkansas ..	7		
7-Tex. A.&M...	33		
32-Texas Tech..	0		
0-Texas	25		
94	95		

FRENCH RIDERS TAKE LEAD

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Alfred Letourner and Marcel Guimbretiere, the French pair, last night jammed their way into the lead of Chicago's twenty-sixth international six-day bicycle race, breaking a tie with the Italian-American combination of Learco Guerra and Reggie McNamara. At the end of the first day of riding the Frenchmen had covered 443 miles, nine laps, with McNamara and Guerra a lap behind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HARRIERS WIN

Take N. E. I. A. A. Cross-Country Title With 52 Points

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

College	Pts.
University of New Hampshire	52
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	77
University of Maine	98
Bowdoin College	111
Bates College	114
Rhode Island State College	129
Northeastern University	148
Tufts College	158

The University of New Hampshire won the New England I. A. A. cross-country championship over the hills and dales of Franklin Park, Boston, Monday, replacing the 1930 winner, Bates College. The Wildcat harriers won both the varsity and freshman team prizes, and at the conclusion of the meet had totaled 52 points. Massachusetts Institute of Technology placed second to New Hampshire with 77 points, and University of Maine was third with 98. Bowdoin with 111, Bates 114, Rhode Island 129, Northeastern 148, and Tufts with 158, followed in that order.

Norman E. Whitten '32 of Bates was the victor in the varsity race when he covered the five-mile course in 27m. 50 4-5s., just a fraction of a second ahead of a team mate, Russell E. Jellison. Until the final 100 yards, David A. deMoulpied '33 of New Hampshire stayed with the two leaders, but could not maintain the pace to the end and dropped back to third place. His time was 28m. 1s. Whitten's time was some 22 seconds slower than the record time established last season by Henry A. Hazen '31 of New Hampshire.

M. I. T. showed unusual strength by finishing five men among the first 23. Donald B. Gilman '32 was among the group of leaders all the way, and came in seventh. His time was 28m. 55s. Harry E. Booth '33 gave Maine fourth place in the varsity race. Charles R. Greenleaf '32 was the first Northeastern man to finish and he was eighth.

William L. Usher '32 crossed the finish line ninth and led Bowdoin's runners. The first Tufts finisher was Joseph J. Moran '32, who came in twelfth. Rhode Island's leader was Arthur Arnold '33, and his place was sixteenth.

In the freshman race, Thomas Uninacke of Bowdoin set a new record over the three-mile course by covering the distance in 16m. 41 3-5s. Henry Raduazo of New Hampshire held the former mark, which he established last year. George R. Lamb gave Northeastern second position in the freshman race, while Marcus Cotter of Rhode Island was third. The first 25 finishers in the varsity race end their times follow:

	M.	S.
1—Norman E. Whitten '32, Bates	27	50½
2—Russell E. Jellison, Bates	27	51
3—David A. deMoulpied '33, New Hampshire	28	1
4—Harry E. Booth '33, Maine	28	3
5—Everett A. Gunning '32, Maine	28	28
6—Henry Raduazo '34, New Hampshire	28	31
7—Donald B. Gilman '32, M. I. T.	28	55
8—Charles R. Greenleaf '32, Northeastern	29	4
9—William L. Usher '32, Bowdoin	29	6
10—John E. Kearns '32, M. I. T.	29	7
11—William G. Andberg '33, New Hampshire	29	14
12—Joseph J. Moran '32, Tufts	29	17
13—William F. Benedict '32, New Hampshire	29	21
14—Stephen A. Lavender '32, Bowdoin	29	22
15—John C. Barrett '34, M. I. T.	29	30
16—Arthur Arnold '33, Rhode Island	29	31
17—David Morris '33, Bowdoin	29	32
18—Herman Miner '32, Rhode Island	29	39
19—Carlton F. Noyes '32, New Hampshire	29	41
20—Everett Morris '34, Rhode Island	29	44
21—Richard C. Low '34, New Hampshire	29	51
22—Charles W. Hall '34, M. I. T.	29	53
23—Ellery D. Clark '33, M. I. T.	29	59
24—Edward A. Thompson '33, Tufts	30	4
25—Romeo Quintin '34, Rhode Isl.	30	5

CRESCENT A. C. AND BAYSIDE LEADING

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

GROUP ONE

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Crescent Athletic C.	2	0	11	3	1.000
Harvard Club	1	1	9	5	.500
Yale Club	1	1	9	5	.500
Princeton Club	1	1	6	8	.500
Columbia U. C.	1	1	5	9	.500
New York A. C.	0	2	2	12	.000

GROUP TWO

Bayside L. T. C.	2	0	11	3	1.000
Park Avenue S. C.	1	0	4	3	1.000
City Athletic Club	1	1	10	4	.500
Block Hall Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	2	1	13	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Crescent Athletic Club and Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, which fought out the title in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships last year, assumed the lead in their respective classes, as the result of the second round of the 1931-32 series, played yesterday. Crescent Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, defeated the Columbia University Club team, 6 to 1, in the first group, while the other winners were Princeton Club, which defeated Harvard Club, 4 to 3, on the Princeton Club courts, and Yale Club, winner over New York Athletic Club, on the Yale courts, also at 6 to 1.

Bayside Club, visiting Block Hall, won by a socre of 5 to 2, and the other winner in that group was City Athletic Club, which defeated Fraternity Squash Tennis Club without the loss of a match. Park Avenue Squash Club had a bye.

The two leading teams lost quite a number of their players by promotion into Class B at the end of last season, but enough were evidently left to give them still the edge over their opponents.

REDS DEFEAT CANADIENS, 4-1

MONTREAL, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Providence team of the Canadian-American Hockey League last night defeated Les Canadiens of Montreal, world champions, 4 to 1, in an exhibition game played for charity before a crowd of 7500. Bill Beveridge, former Ottawa star, played a spectacular game at goal for Providence. Gizzy Hart scored twice for Providence, the other goals going to Cormier and Gaudreault. Burke scored the Canadiens' goal in the second period.

N. D.-ARMY GAME SOLD OUT

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Army's allotment of tickets for the Notre Dame game to be played in the Yankee Stadium Nov. 28 has been exhausted, it was announced yesterday by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, graduate manager of athletics at United States Military Academy. Notre Dame's allotment of seats for the game has been sold out for some time.

Waring Leading First Division

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10—T. H. Waring, Aston Villa's famous international center forward, has forged to the front again in the race for the individual goal scoring honors in the first division of the English Association Football League. He made the pace for a time earlier in the season, but a fortnight ago was passed by W. R. Dean of Everton, whose total of 60 goals in the 1927-28 season stands as a seasonal record in top-grade football. It cannot be described as Dean's fault that Waring regained the lead Saturday for Dean was doing his duty in Glasgow for the English League against the Scottish.

Another noteworthy development among the first division marksmen is the rise of W. G. Richardson into third place behind Waring and Dean as the result of his amazing form against West Ham United. He landed the ball in the net four times in four minutes—a feat which tells eloquently of West Bromwich's brilliant teamwork as well as Richardson's fine shooting. Richardson has quite the habit of attracting attention when he scores goals, and it may be recalled he was responsible for the two which gave Albion victory over Birmingham in last season's cup final at Wembley.

In other sections of the league there has been no specially significant alterations among the leading scorers, as can be seen from the following lists, showing names, clubs and totals of all players who have beaten the goalkeeper seven or more times.

FIRST DIVISION

T. H. Waring, Aston Villa	16
W. R. Dean, Everton	14
W. G. Richardson, West Bromwich Alb.	13
H. A. Blackmore, Bolton Wanderers	11
Joseph Bradford, Birmingham	11
J. Bowers, Derby County	11
E. J. Rimmer, Sheffield Wednesday	11
Charles Halliday, Manchester City	10
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	10
Eric Houghton, Aston Villa	9
James Hampson, Blackpool	9
T. C. F. Johnson, Everton	9
O. H. Camsell, Middlesbrough	9
J. M. Boyd, Newcastle United	9
James Lambert, The Arsenal	8
Archibald Jackson, Chelsea	8
T. A. White, Everton	8
Gordon Hodgson, Liverpool	7
J. H. A. Hulme, The Arsenal	7
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	7
D. Magnall, Huddersfield Town	7
E. W. Hine, Leicester City	7
Arthur Chandler, Leicester City	7
D. Wright, Liverpool	7
T. Stephenson, Sheffield Wednesday	7
W. T. Gliddon, West Bromwich Albion	7

SECOND DIVISION

Charles Pearce, Swansea Town	19
Thomas Keetley, Notts County	18
S. Dickinson, Nottingham Forest	11
L. G. Smith, Milwall Athletic	10
F. Lindsay, Bury	9
John Walbanks, Barnsley	9
J. F. Leslie, Plymouth Argyle	9
S. Haddleton, Southampton	9
John Arnold, Southampton	9
Albert Pynegar, Chesterfield	8
C. F. Keetley, Leeds United	8
R. Liddle, Stoke City	8
A. Bottrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
D. M. Robbie, Bury	7
S. Elliott, Bristol City	7
J. Horton, Clapton Athletics	7
H. Mawson, Stoke City	7
E. O'Callaghan, Tottenham Hotspur	7

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Thomas Bamford, Wrexham	15
R. Williams, Crewe Alexandra	13
W. McNaughton, Gateshead	12
James McConnell, Carlisle United	11
S. Watson, Accrington Stanley	9
T. H. O. Jennings, Chester	9
A. Waterston, Southport	9
M. Mellock, Darlington	8
A. Welsh, Gateshead	8
A. Hall, Lincoln City	8
N. T. Watson, Carlisle United	7
J. Crawford, Halifax	7
W. Lumley, Hartlepools United	7
T. Duncan, Hull City	7
G. Urmson, Tranmere Rovers	7

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

A. Bourton, Coventry City	18
F. Newton, Fulham	18
Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace	14
H. A. Hammond, Fulham	14
G. C. James, Watford	14
William Lane, Brentford	11
C. R. Eyre, Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	10
A. Bennie, Luton Town	10
G. Johnson, Mansfield Town	10
D. H. Morris, Swindon Town	10
Harry Varco, Exeter City	9
H. Houghton, Exeter City	9
T. Shankley, Southend United	9
T. Barnett, Watford	9
George Clarke, Crystal Palace	8
G. H. Goddard, Queens Park Rangers	8
A. Compton, Southend United	8
James Trotter, Torquay United	8
W. W. Robbins, Cardiff City	7
F. Whitlow, Exeter City	7

Paving by State Barred in Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Supreme Court has handed down an opinion declaring it illegal for the State Highway Department to continue its practice of paving through towns having a population of less than 2500.

The case grew out of the complaint of Lida K. Fant, et al, against the State Highway Department, which came to the court on original jurisdiction from Anderson, Chief Justice Eugene S. Blease, said, in which the plaintiff sought to force the Highway Department to use South Main Street extension instead of Sayre Street in routing U. S. Highway No. 29. The court held that it had no jurisdiction over the routing, but that the Highway Department might be enjoined by the plaintiff from spending any money in improving Sayre Street.

According to the petition in the action, the Highway Department planned to lay out grades, pave the highway and construct an underpass in the city of Anderson. The opinion cites acts of the General Assembly heretofore construed as giving the road body the authority to construct highways through cities.

MRS. RUSSELL REELECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Mrs. Charles T. Russell of the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, was again chosen president of the Women's Westchester and Fairfield Golf Association it was announced following the annual meeting held in the Hotel Biltmore, Monday. Mrs. Myra D. Paterson of Westchester Country Club, Rye, was reelected vice-president; Mrs. Lelia C. Du Bois, Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn., was elected secretary, and Mrs. Harold T. Hartwell, Woodway Country Club, Springdale, Conn., was named treasurer. There were only two changes in the executive board, Mrs. I. H. Wheeler of the Westchester C. C. was chosen to succeed Mrs. Henry Edson as team captain and Mrs. Bruchard Dutcher of Scarsdale Golf Club, Hartsdale, replaces Mrs. MacGowan as chairman of the admissions committee. The other members reëlected to the board were Mrs. David M

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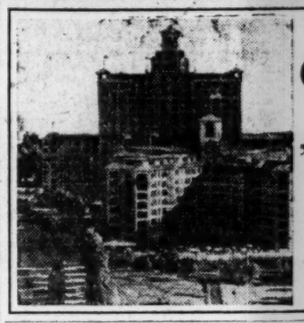

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IN THE SHIP LANES

THE first voyage of the new vessel, Monarch of Bermuda, from New York is scheduled for Nov. 28, and the Furness Bermuda Line states that she will be one of the outstanding passenger liners afloat.

One of the features of the ship is the fact that it will have a private shower or bath with eyer first and second class room. The vessel has a turbo-electric drive, and a quadruple screw, is of 23,200 gross tons, and is 580 feet long. She has three funnels, and her engines are able to maintain a 20-knot speed.

The Bermuda is being rebuilt in England, and will supplement the Monarch of Bermuda in the run at a later date.

The "Santa" Fleet

Discontinuance of the present types of names of the vessels of the Panama Mail Line between New York and California is seen in the announcement that the four new vessels being built at Kearney, N. J., by the Federal Drydock and Ship Building Company, will have "Santa" names. These conform to the names of the Grace Line ships to the west coast of South America —the Grace owning the Panama Mail. The present Panama Mail names are taken from Central American countries, but the new ships will be named Santa Rosa, Santa Lucia, Santa Elena and Santa Paula, these being chosen from mountain ranges or towns in California and Mexico.

New Travel Bureau

Mr. E. J. Whitcomb, son of one of the founders of Raymond & Whitcomb Co., has just organized a new travel bureau, known as E. J. Whitcomb Company, Incorporated, with executive offices in Fifth Avenue, New York. It will have subsidiaries in various cities such as Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Paris. The new organization will follow the general policies of Raymond & Whitcomb, with some new innovations in travel methods. Economies will be reflected in lower cost of travel bureau service, with no loss of efficiency or comfort. Mr. Whitcomb said Mr. R. G. Wallace will be vice-president of the new company.

Alaskan Competition

The Northland Transportation Company has expanded its services in the Seattle-Alaska route. With its steamships Northland and Norco, both passenger-carrying motorships, it provides sailings from Seattle on alternate Monday nights, arriving at Ketchikan Thursday, and Juneau Saturday.

The Alaska Steamship Company had a Saturday sailing from Seattle, reaching Ketchikan Monday, but this year has combined with the Pacific Steamship Company to provide weekly sailings from Seattle Tuesdays, these reaching Ketchikan Thursday mornings also.

Business men in that city have protested on the grounds that they will now have the equivalent of only one arrival a week for mail and freight, in view of the conflict in schedules by which all lines have their ships arrive on the same day.

The Alaska, Pacific, and Canadian Pacific Steamships have combined to annouuce a reduction in round-trip rates of $48 between Ketchikan and Seattle.

Norway in Winter

The Norwegian America Line is preparing for a more intensive campaign to attract winter tourists to Norway, and has scheduled personally conducted excursions for "Christmas at Home." For these trips a substantial reduction in round-trip fares is announced, and the line has prepared interesting brochures announcing the winter sports of various types. The International Ski Tournament will be held at Holmenkollen, near Oslo, this winter.

Near-by Cruises

The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines have arranged for tours to the West Indies at nominal cost on an all-expence basis among which is a nine-day tour from New York to Havana on an all-expense basis of $95, by the Ward Line. The line will maintain a tri-weekly service with its new turbo-electric liners Oriente and Morro Castle, and the steamships Havana, Siboney and Orizaba.

It also has shifted its terminal for the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Line from Brooklyn to Piers 15 and 16, East River, New York, from which the steamship Borinquen and Coamo and the smaller ships will sail. The flagship Borinquen is one of the new modern liners built to supplement the new Merchant Marine, and is 429 feet long, with a capacity of 261 first class passengers, as well as other classes.

Week-end Cruises

The Cunard Line carried a total of 11,706 passengers on 17 week-end cruises this season, averaging 700 per voyage. The record number was 1244. The company insists that the cruises are not of the "whoopee" variety, and that passengers seeking quiet had ample opportunity also for that objective.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Nov. 12
Deutschland, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; President Hoover (new), Dollar, for Orient via California.

Friday, Nov. 13
American Farmer, United States, for London; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Santa Teresa, Grace, for Los Angeles, San Francisco.

Saturday, Nov. 14
President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Vulcania, Cosulich, for Cannes, Naples, Trieste; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; New Amsterdam, Holland-American, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Cedric, White Star, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Southern Cross, Munson, for east coast South America; Venezuela, Grace, for west coast South America.

Wednesday, Nov. 18
Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON
Saturday, Nov. 14
Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL
Thursday, Nov. 12
Montrose, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Nov. 13
Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Thursday, Nov. 12
El Salvador, Grace, for New York.

Friday, Nov. 13
President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Nov. 14
Shinyo Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for Orient.

Wednesday, Nov. 18
Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES
Friday, Nov. 13
El Salvador, Grace, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE
Friday, Nov. 13
President Madison, American Mail, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Nov. 13
New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Nov. 14
American Importer, United States, from Hamburg.

Sunday, Nov. 15
Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton; Rotterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Nov. 16
American Trader, United States, from London; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Conte Grande Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Santa Barbara, Grace, west coast South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 17
Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Havre, Southampton; Halifax; Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, Nov. 18
Excambion, American Export, from Mediterranean ports.

DUE BOSTON
Friday, Nov. 13
Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO
Thursday, Nov. 12
El Salvador, Grace, from New York.

Monday, Nov. 16
President Wilson, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York.

Tuesday, Nov. 17
President McKinley, Dollar, from Orient, for New York.

Wednesday, Nov. 18
Ventura, Matson, from Sydney, Auckland; Chicibu Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES
Saturday, Nov. 14
President Wilson, Dollar, from New York, for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, from New York; Calawaii, Lassco, from Honolulu.

DUE SEATTLE
Thursday, Nov. 12
Shidzuoka Maru, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Orient.

Tuesday, Nov. 17
President Cleveland, American Mail, from Orient.

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 966 Sterling Place—Double room, all conveniences, fine meals, private family; Christian Scientists preferred. Lafayette 2-3808.

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N. Y. C., 427 Fort Washington Ave.—Master's chamber overlooking new Hudson River bridge; exceptionally desirable. DeCAMP, Wash. Hts. 7-9626.

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Write for art tariff. S. M. HORSPOOL

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All Nature

Stag Beetle
(Lucanus cervus)

Where: All over the globe in temperate or tropical climates. In Great Britain it is the largest insect known.

Distinguishing features: The mandibles of the males highly developed and often of enormous size, appearing as two great pincers projecting from the head; the muscles are very powerful; the antennæ 10-jointed, elbowed, and terminated with a comb-like club; the elytra (hard wing covers), clothing the entire upper surface of the abdomen.

The most striking thing about these large beetles is in the size and shape of their formidable mandibles, or mouthparts. Males alone have these modifications and oftentimes they are longer and larger than the rest of the body.

From the ferocious aspect which this insect puts forth—and indeed it can inflict a strong pinch if it wants to—one would think it predaceous, but such is not the case, for the food of this beetle consists mostly of the juices of vegetation. With its mandibles it pierces the plant and causes the sap to flow.

Though stag beetles have been observed to attack other insects, never have they been found to feed on their victims as true predators do. In this respect the female is like the male, for though the mandibles are far smaller and less antlerlike, sharp and curved, and in no way conspicuous, the female uses them to obtain food just as does the male. The food, which is always liquid, is lapped up by a kind of brush, formed by the ligula, giving the appearance of a double tongue lined with shiny orange-colored hairs.

The stag beetle larvæ are partial to decaying oaks for home sites. They burrow with marvelous facility, and even after they have emerged from their holes they appear to delight in remaining near the vicinity of their old homes, generally being found upon the same trees in which they "saw the light of day." The larvæ do not become fully fed until the fourth year and then, even after pupation and emergence, adults often remain hidden several months. The larvæ of these beetles, like those of some of the other genera, possess the faculty of producing sound. They do this by means of the hind pair of legs, which are in the form of modified hands, the digits of which scrape on an adjacent file-like surface and result in an audible note.

Review

1. What is the chief characteristic of the stag beetle?
2. What is Britain's largest insect?
3. How does the larva of the stag beetle produce its noise?

In Lighter Vein

Shake!

Mrs. Richley: "This month is simply glorious. How I wish the end of it would never come!"

Mrs. Owethemall: "Shake, dearie. We have a lot of bills coming due on the first, too."

Ever

She (proudly): "No Smythe has ever soiled the family escutcheon."

He: "That's nothing. No Jones has ever used a guest towel, either."

Married a Week

Husband: "Anything to bring home, dear?"

The Bride: "Yes, some more cups. I've used ours all up."

Husband: "How?"

The Bride: "Well, the cookbook says any old cup without a handle will do for measuring, and it has taken all we've got to get the handle off without breaking the cup."

A Word a Day

Predominate

Pronounced *pre-dom'-i-nate*, with *e* as in descend, *o* and *i* short, *a* as in ace.

The Latin *dominus* denoted "a lord," and the verb *dominari* was based on it, meaning "to be lord" or "to rule"; the prefix *præ* meant "before, in front." Our word "predominate" was coined from these words, its literal application being to that which had a ruling position.

We employ the word in a variety of related senses, among them: "to have the mastery; to have controlling influence; to have the ascendancy in strength, number, or authority."

Example: "Kindness predominated her every thought."

Notes and Queries

Fountain, curtain, mountain (Mrs. H. H. H.)—Slipping over the *t* in these words—substituting for the final syllable a nasalized *n* sound—is a common error in colloquial speech. Careful speakers, however, sound the last syllable of these words very clearly as *-tin*.

Abba (I. M.)—*Ab'-a*, with first *a* as in *at* (not as in *ah*), second as in *sofa*.

A Quotation for Today

EVERYWHERE in life, the true question is not what we gain, but what we do.—CARLYLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Two Samaritans

New York

TWO women on Staten Island learned of a woman who was trying to sell her winter coat in order to get food for her children. The husband also was out of work and ill.

These women quickly drove to the grocer's and to the butcher's, where a goodly supply of food—including cases of soup, of cocoa and of milk, a huge sack of potatoes, salmon, spaghetti and ham, besides oranges and jelly—was obtained.

When they arrived at the house they found it neatness itself, with a little well-kept garden in front. The door was opened by the husband. The good samaritans got out of the car and said: "We understand things have been hard with you lately, and we have brought you a few nice things to eat." Then the wife came out and said in a low whisper: "If I could only have something for my babies."

The women asked the husband to come and take in the packages.

"Which ones?" he asked.

"Why, all, of course," the women said. Whereupon both husband and wife wept tears of joy.

But the children, who were eagerly investigating, upon finding three special parcels, exclaimed: "Oh! candy for us!"

After all the food was placed on the shelves in the pantry the two women emptied their purses so that $5 in cash was available for the husband to use for car fare in looking for a job.

The Children's Corner

A Leaf on the Roof

The autumn wind was blowing.
The leaves flew here and there,
Almost as when it's snowing
The flakes are in the air.

But leaves are colored when they fall
And make a carpet over all
The roads and fields. So people know
That they are leaves instead of snow.

IF IT had been a little colder, people would have said to each other, "Ah, winter is here!" But it was not yet cold enough for that, and people were saying to each other, "Ah, winter is coming!" So many leaves had fallen off the trees that

Then They Took Hold of the Leaf and Pulled Together.

they rustled under foot, making, as all children know, a very pleasant, crispy sound, so that it is almost as pleasant to walk to school through the dried leaves as it is to wade in a brook. Only, of course, it is different, and when you wade in dry leaves you keep on your shoes and stockings. Even grown people have been known to enjoy rustling the dry leaves with their feet.

In the house of Sarah Ant, with whom, as you may remember, lived her friend, Grace Grasshopper, Miss Ant and Miss Grasshopper sat at breakfast, each with a nice crumb in front of her. And it was very pleasant, what with good company at the table and the morning sun shining in through the window.

"Well, I must say, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "much as I like summer, I'm not sorry to settle down for the winter. I don't believe anybody can toast a crumb more deliciously than you do, Sister Ant."

"Oh, la, la, Grace Grasshopper!" said the ant modestly, but very much pleased. "I'm sure when it's your turn to get breakfast you can toast the crumbs much more deliciously than I do. But why has it become so dark all at once? Is there a storm coming?

"I can hardly see my way to the window, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, getting up from the table. "And now I have got to the window I should hardly call it a storm coming. It is like twilight, only it is a bright-colored twilight as if there was a fine summer sunset."

"It isn't time for sunset, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, joining the grasshopper at the window, "And it isn't summer. What do you suppose is happening to nature?"

"I know what it is, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "It's an autumn leaf. An autumn leaf has fallen right over the house."

"It does make a pretty light, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "But it makes the house dark. We will have to put on our shoes and go out and drag that leaf away from the house."

So the ant and the grasshopper took off their slippers and put on their shoes and went out. Sure enough, a large autmun leaf had fallen over the house, and they had to lift one edge to get out from under it. Then they took hold and pulled together, and pulled and pulled.

"It's coming, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "This will take some time because it is such a big leaf."

"I'm glad there are two of us, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "I'm sure I don't know how I'd ever have got this leaf off the roof if I'd been living here all by myself."

The Adventures of Waddles

"ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING THINGS," SAID FROGGY, "WOULD BE ME WITH WINGS.
"THEN LIKE A BIRD I COULD MIGRATE WHERE PONDS REMAIN IN LIQUID STATE."
I ASKED, "SINCE YOU WITH EASE CAN STAY BENEATH THE ICE, WHY GO AWAY?"
"YOU'RE RIGHT" SAID HE "FROGS NEED NOT DREAD TO LIVE WITH FROZEN ROOF O'ERHEAD."

Key to Box Puzzle

By changing one letter at a time, and making proper words each time, change the word Keg to Box.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Homonym Puzzle.

Wood, would. Great, grate. Ate, eight.

Brevities

Passing Show: "Now is the time to overhaul your lawn-mower," advises a gardening journal. But is it not an offense to break into your neighbor's tool-shed?

Los Angeles Times: The inefficiency of democracy! A mile-long string of cars, each burning gas, when one motor in front could pull the whole lot.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

One Way to Stabilize Business

IS THE world going to crawl out of one shell hole of depression merely to slip into another? Are periodic business slumps inevitable? Undoubtedly much of the world today labors under such a belief. It is freely expressed by high financial authorities. Only the other day Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank and of the committee which recently surveyed methods of stabilizing German finances for the World Bank, put it succinctly:

Nothing will prevent the recurrence of business troubles at intervals.

This view is traditional. For years men have been taught that there must be booms, and especially that there must be depressions during which mere humans could only cower and suffer while bankruptcy and unemployment stalked the land.

But gradually revolt developed against such a cruel and stupid system. Here and there doctors of economics dared to say that it was not necessary for business ills "to run their course." Others sought by stable money or planned prosperity schemes to immunize society against economic epidemics. It must be confessed that their success has not been notable. Few of their devices have even received a trial.

But in some favored countries and during a long stretch of prosperity, the belief grew up that modern finance and industry had abolished the business cycle. Then came the experiences of the last two years, and a fresh descent to the depths of pessimism. Today much of the world is convinced that business is just one depression after another. And it must be conceded that unless there is a radical improvement in economic thinking, economic disorders will recur.

Many of the most eminent leaders of business believe that much can be done by regulation of production. Some companies already have largely stabilized employment. Financial authorities feel that something can be accomplished through greater coöperation to check inflation and deflation. In the United States the Federal Reserve System has vastly enhanced the nation's financial resiliency. Probably the plan for increasing governmental construction in times of stagnation will help.

All sound devices for controlling the economic machinery should be encouraged. But too much faith should not be placed in them. After all, they are only tools. They must be properly handled. And they apply only to the machinery. They do not affect the human element which is the big factor in any economic equation.

The fundamental need in stabilizing business is to stabilize human thinking. Put the brakes on exploitative greed, and there will be fewer stock market booms—and crashes. Relieve the paralyzing fears of the people and business will move freely again. Both greed and fear have been developed by an overemphasis on material riches. A mechanical age has made the heaping up of material comforts or achievements the end of living and these false gods have failed.

Recently there have been many signs of a new turning toward spiritual values. And with the search for them, they are appearing in unexpected places. Many of the unemployed have found hitherto untasted satisfactions in reading and study. Mutual adversity has developed some of the finer fruitages of sympathy and human understanding. The frenzy of getting has somewhat given way to the joy of giving. Many have rediscovered the truth that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

It may not be possible at once to overcome all economic fluctuations. But if attention can be turned more toward the attainment of spiritual riches and human thinking anchored to their more stable values, it will be found that definite progress has been made in stabilizing business.

A Voice Soothing to the Ear

AT A recent gathering of savants an interesting paper concerned itself with the voice, its significance as an index of character, and the importance which has been given it by the telephone, radio and the talking picture. The topic is of general interest, though not taken with individual seriousness by the general public.

Assuming that the voice is an "index of character," he who would improve voice must first improve character, and there are observably many persons who seem honestly incapable of seeing wherein their characters are most open to improvement. This, indeed, is often a stumblingblock in the path of reform movements. It is also observable that a person may have a "good" character without having what is called a "good" voice. The Homeric Greeks, as reported by Homer, talked at length and all had excellent voices—as Pope translated to describe one of them,

> He ceased, and left so charming on the ear
> His voice, that listening still they seemed to hear.

Yet who would insist that they averaged better in character than a like number of heroes in the present century?

It is possible, however, that vocal quality was then more generally appreciated. The invention and spread of radio have created a condition somewhat similar to that which preceded the invention and spread of printing. Over the preceding ages the greater public could hear, but was unable to read. One may postulate, for example, a kind of parallel between the troubadour entertaining a medieval audience in the baronial hall and the radio set entertaining a family circle, with incidental visitors, in the living room. It may even have happened that some of the medieval gathering played at backgammon or chess, not as yet having discovered bridge, and others conversed amiably of this or that, while the patient troubadour twanged his harp and recited his lay. Humbler folk similarly attended in humbler places. From the beginning, literature, as it took shape and was recorded by scribes, had been heard, but not read. Prediction is nowadays made, though the prophets seem rather overenthusiastic, that this will again become the general habit.

It is plausible, though it lacks proof, that a public dependent on vocal practice for what we now inclusively call literature would take more thought of the voice than does a public still largely dependent on silent print. Meantime, it may perhaps be offered that telephony, especially when the telephonist is involved with a wrong number, often makes the voice something of an "index of character." It is also evident that radio offers too generous a variety of voices to invite unanimity of admiring imitation. Nor can it be said that the Homeric Greek whose voice was left so charming on the ear would make a good announcer, for he would evidently create interference with the oncoming program.

City Government—How?

FABLE: Once there was a gentleman who let a smooth-tongued salesman talk him into trading his surrey and span of mares for an automobile. But when he found that the automobile did not bring itself around to the door when he wanted it, and had to be driven by someone, the same as a horse, he decided he had been bilked and changed back to the horses. Moral: Rome was not built in a day.

Something of the nature of the horse-and-buggy episode takes place every once in a while in the field of municipal government and illustrates the fact that the model scheme of city administration is still in the making. Whether the city manager plan is as much of an improvement over the old aldermanic system as the motorcar is over equine transportation is open to debate. At least it is newer; and a large number of medium-sized cities which use it count it a great advance. But Cleveland, Ohio, conspicuous for being the largest city to employ a city manager, has voted to return to government by a mayor and council.

Whether the citizens of the Ohio metropolis expected too much from the manager plan is something perhaps only Clevelanders can say. At any rate, the election just held—the fourth since 1924 in which the managerial charter was challenged to fight for its existence—marks the end, at least for the present, of an experiment intended by its sponsors to establish a remedy for the political ills of the largest cities as well as the moderately large.

A number of reasons are ascribed for the fall. The proportional representation or preferential ballot system of voting, which had been deemed essential to prevent party organization control, was attacked as cumbersome and time-consuming. The election of councilmen-at-large left some districts unrepresented which will have their councilmen in the return to election by wards.

But the main reasons why Cleveland threw overboard the manager charter evidently were that administration by this plan did not give the city substantial release from political quarrels over patronage and that the advocates of better government neglected to carry on a continuing campaign. In Cincinnati, in the same State, the backers of the charter have kept militantly organized and the project has fared better.

It must be recognized that adoption of the city manager system is only a change in the machinery of government. The machinery, in the opinion of many, is more efficient, but it still must have human direction. In fact, its efficiency makes its guidance by good citizenship the more possible and the more important. It is sustained reform that counts. Vigilance must be even more continual than are the temptations to corruption.

The cities must first want good government in order to have it. Then the choice of a machinery of government naturally will gravitate to the most efficient.

How Much Does the Farmer Gain?

WHEN an improvement in the price of wheat and corn such as that of the last month gives rise to talk of "millions of dollars for the American farmers," the important question is how much of the grain from last summer's harvest still is in the hands of the men who raised it. For only on that part of the crop will the increased price accrue to the farmer. On what he sold in the early fall, grain dealers and speculators reap the profit.

Weeks before the market rise began there were repeated announcements that the world wheat crop for the season was considerably less than last season's crop, but these received surprisingly little publicity and for a time had no apparent effect on the market. There are grain men who say that brokerage houses used by speculators in securities and commodities refrained from coming into the market until after the time for seeding the new crop, lest better prices should encourage planting. Whether this be the explanation, or whether news of curtailed Russian exports touched off the powder, the upturn when it came had the appearance of a speculator's market.

An unfortunate phase of the situation—and a phase not peculiar to this year's market alone—is that by the time the rise came, many, if not most, farmers had been obliged to sell their grain to meet their obligations. Only the well-to-do farmers and the strongly financed cooperative organizations which have been able to hold their wheat will reap the advantage of the increased prices. Those who are marketing their grain through coöperatives will profit.

The experience is one of the plainest object lessons on the point that if the American farmer wishes to make himself reasonably independent of the effects of market manipulation and to obtain a better price for his product than usually prevails at harvest time, he must either equip himself to store part of his crop, or, better, join one of the coöperative marketing groups such as are being fostered by the Federal Farm Board.

The Navy League's Boomerang

THE Navy League's charges against President Hoover have been sunk almost without trace. They have gone down under a salvo of facts produced by the investigating board appointed by the President. The direct hits scored by this committee have riddled the Navy League's statement. In effect the league's attack has destroyed itself and discredited "big navy" propaganda.

Some objections have been made that the controversy between the league and the President should have been judged by a board named by him, and particularly one which contained government officials. Yet it must be recognized that three of the five investigators were members of the league and that the committee has made little attempt to combat the league's opinions, but has blasted its charges out of the water with facts, facts "publicly known and recorded" nearly everywhere except apparently in the league's headquarters.

The investigation was limited to the league's latest bulletin. The report finds that it "contains many inaccuracies, false assertions and erroneous conclusions," and that its "assumption as to the President's attitude toward the navy is wholly unwarranted." Such conclusions and assumptions are among the commonest mistakes of "big navy" propagandists.

Starting with a belief that the navy is never big enough, they have a ready-made quarrel with anyone who would even limit armaments. Assuming that they are the ordained guardians of the navy, they begin to speak ex cathedra about "naval needs"—a most debatable matter—and to assume a lack of patriotism among all who question their estimates. Inevitably they speak as extremists. That circumstance might not injure their "facts," but it very largely destroys any value in their conclusions.

And it leads them into half-truths. Thus in the present case the Navy League implied that President Hoover was overriding Congress in suspending construction on three cruisers (the league said five) before the London Conference. It neglected to say that Britain had suspended some of its program as early as 1928, and that Congress had authorized the President to suspend construction in event of an agreement for limitation. While that agreement did not become formal until the London meeting, Britain had, previous to the President's action, declared its agreement with the "principle of parity."

Again, the Navy League attacked American participation in the Grandi naval holiday on the grounds that it would alter the ratios agreed on at London. It made no mention of the fact that the only effect of the holiday is to avoid new construction, not already ordered. The league assumed that President Hoover had abandoned any purpose to build up to treaty ratios. It did not recognize that attainment of those ratios would be possible after the holiday. Nor did it see that a general paring down at the disarmament conference would render building at this time unnecessary and wasteful.

This investigation did not take up the general naval policy of the United States. It may be well for Congress to open up that matter. In any case, it is unlikely that the big navy policy will be adopted either by Congress or country as America's contribution to peacemaking just at this time.

Is Spelling Art?

SPELLING is not art. Such is the momentous decision arrived at by no less august a group than the Massachusetts Art Commission. Coming from erudite and literary Boston, as does this dictum, there is simply nothing left for the ordinary person but to accept it—and perhaps secretly rejoice at the commission's ruling that it concerns itself only with the artistic merit, and not the spelling, of a memorial tablet.

It goes without saying that the pronouncement will cause loud and vehement protests from the purists, who will shrink from the mere thought that two bronze tablets recently placed in the State House itself—in the very heart of the artistic colony of Boston, by the way—should shock the visiting tourist by the enormity of two misspelled words. One might not be so bad. It is even possible that the visitor, eager to absorb all he could of Bostonian history, might not see it. But two! Is it not likely that when he returns to Midgetville, where little lapses in orthography in store windows pass unnoticed by a community busily occupied by more weighty matters, he may exultantly tell his less-traveled neighbors that he has seen equally grave errors in the halls of public edifices in the Massachusetts city?

But to the fair correspondent who pens whole pages of delightful description of scenery to her husband after a week of travel and adds a postscript warning him not to forget to buy two loaves of "bred" against her homecoming on Saturday night, the decision will come as a boon and a delight. As to the small boy whose spelling is more picturesque than orthodox, will he offer as excuse, "Aw, they spel it that way in Boston"?

Editorial Notes

Leading nations which cheered news of a military armistice thirteen years ago would welcome a lasting truce on the building of armaments.

The annual income from chickens and eggs in the United States, estimated at $1,175,000,000, has become a sizable nest egg of prosperity.

Book publishers report a marked upturn in business. Paging good times!

Wanted: Another Armistice

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

THE first Armistice Day brought a breathing spell to the whole world. If today we recall the sentiments of thirteen years ago, it is to remember the release from war's bondage which came to both sides in the conflict, and to forget that some were called victorious and some vanquished. After Nov. 11, 1918, people could once again think without the oppressive mesmerism of the conflict, and the highest hopes for a new order of things sprang up everywhere. That date marked a sharp break with the past. Something new had begun.

The time for a second Armistice Day has come. It is not a release from war's bonds which is required now, but from the mistakes which, continuing with the passing years, have again produced that mesmeric sense of oppression. Again the world needs a breathing spell. Another sharp break with the past is deeply necessary.

* * *

The problems of the peace have become increasingly complicated. Political misunderstandings and hostilities have seemed to prevent the growth of confidence and mutual trust without which peace and prosperity cannot be preserved. Consequently an economic and financial crisis has been produced everywhere in the world, and the continuation of political mistrusts seems to threaten efforts like the Disarmament Conference to mitigate the evil. Thoughtful men unite in asserting that the world is seriously adrift. Some say that war and revolution are having a mad race to see which reaches the nations first. Whether the most pessimistic predictions are justified or not, it is palpably clear that a sharp reversal in our general thinking must take place.

And, since we must consider causes, does it not seem that an utterly false concept of national self-interest has brought most of the present malaise? Quite properly, political leaders and people in all countries have made their own national self-interests their first preoccupation. But if we are to hoist the flag of Number One first, we must be sure that we see clearly of what national self-interest consists, and we can never forget the profound truth that what is genuinely for the good of one cannot possibly harm another.

* * *

Take the nations. And begin first with the United States. After a late but generous contribution to the prosecution of the World War, the American President became the protagonist of the peace. His ideas on world organization, if not entirely on territorial distribution, became the new international charter. Then the American people, reacting from such a responsible and rather breath-taking share in administering the world, retired to official isolation. Unofficially, their responsibility became even greater than before, their financial cares in remote countries increased, their private citizens contributed mightily to conducting the continued peace operations. Finally, so strong became the ideas and insistence of some of these private citizens that a Republican Secretary of State was forced to sponsor the Pact of Paris, and thus introduce an entirely new element into the situation.

But on the surface, American self-interest was interpreted as American political isolation. Today, if we are to believe many senatorial exponents of American policy, strict nonintervention is still the only safe course. In carrying out this policy many legal fictions have been resorted to in order to preserve the appearance of nonintervention when the precise opposite was taking place. Curious verbal cloaks have permitted Washington to cooperate with Geneva, sometimes in a highly responsible fashion.

Now that a financial crisis has placed every old policy seriously in question, it is permitted to ask whether an open shouldering of responsibility and full coöperation would not have better served national interests. Bugaboos about American membership in the League of Nations have practically vanished, though the determination to remain aloof remains. That satanic Article Ten of the League Covenant is seen in the course of actual practice to mean precisely what any sovereign government in the League wishes it to mean for itself. So with the other fears, such as Britain's six votes to America's one.

European statesmen, painted in 1920 as scheming tricksters, intent on trapping America's inexperienced feet, are seen by Mr. Henry L. Stimson as he visits among them, to be honest, overburdened, simple men wrestling with problems far too big for individual effort. In sum, it would seem that today there is no valid reason why America's self-interests are served by isolation, and as responsible statesmen in every group of opinion have pointed out, many reasons why self-interest is served by international coöperation. There are grounds to suspect that self-interest, as visualized in Washington in 1920, bordered close on selfishness, forgetting that unless one's neighbor is served, one's self is not served either. Gradually things are being reversed. The Secretary of State in 1931 does deeds undreamed of even three years before. History unrolls rapidly, and must unroll faster still if self-interest is really to be safeguarded.

* * *

In France, in Germany, similar deductions emerge. France, with all the power of the continent of Europe coming to its hands, after the war had an unrivaled opportunity of applying the magic of friendship to make it permanent. Today, by an opposite policy, France remains powerful and has become rich. But the storm clouds which rise beyond the Rhine leave little room for self-satisfaction or tranquillity. Rather they point to revolution and forcible change, and they breed hate and armaments.

Eleventh-hour efforts to introduce a little friendliness, as in the exchanges of visits between statesmen in Berlin and Paris, are infinitely difficult, but they contain the seeds of hope. So far the seeds have barely sprouted, but they alone can grow good fruit.

Germany had a similar opportunity, for after the imperial régime was thrown off a precious sense of hope and idealism spread wide in the country. Politically, however, the nation was soon wedded to revenge and restoration and redress, and the youth movements which were so hopeful in 1924 seem now to have declined into racist extremism. The German Republic had one of the most fruitful political opportunities in all time when it entered the League of Nations, for a large and earnest group of neutral states were clamoring for leadership. But the Wilhelmstrasse elected to pursue its own private campaign of redress, and sacrificed a noble heritage for what is proving in fact to be a mess of thoroughly inferior pottage.

Everywhere, in short, self-interest has been confused with selfishness. Patriotism has become blind, and thus has become completely unpatriotic.

Of all this the world is thoroughly tired and depressed. Almost the same sentiment prevails as in the weary middle months of 1918. Why not, then, a searching reanalysis of our patriotism, and having seen the profound necessity of helping our brother nation first if we are to help ourselves, let us invoke a second armistice. Peace has its battles, indeed more renowned than war, and today a decisive conflict is being waged. We all have the opportunity to declare the strife at an end.

Notes From German Cities

Bargains In Art

A GROUP of Rhineland artists has discovered an effective way of selling paintings by reducing them to the size of a picture post card and charging only five marks apiece. At a recent exhibition in Düsseldorf 200 of these miniature pictures were shown and half of them were sold the first day. Thus both the artists and that section of the art-loving public which cannot afford to pay high sums for full-sized pictures, were helped.

* * *

Hobbies Of Champions

Sport lovers would often be highly surprised if they learned of the professions of their favorites, provided they are amateurs. Few field and track enthusiasts in Germany guess that last year's German champion over the distance of 1500 meters, Hans Helmuth Krause, is a clergyman. Gustav Jaenecke, a well-known figure in international ice hockey, recently passed his examination as a cobbler's apprentice and now works in his father's shoe workshop. Hans Sobeck, the idol of all German football fans, converses with the public across the counter of a bank when he is not delighting it with his brilliant shots on the football field. If the ordinary pedestrian knew that one of a group of swift bicyclists delivering newspapers may be Herbert Donner, lightweight boxing champion of Germany, he would certainly make room more rapidly. And those wishing to speak to Geheimrat von Borsig, one of Germany's big industrialists, are no little astonished to find themselves conversing over the telephone with Heinz Landmann, one of Germany's crack tennis players, who acts as private secretary to the great locomotive manufacturer.

* * *

A Festive Occasion

Once again Munich has celebrated its rollicking autumn fair, the "Oktoberfest," with all that light-hearted gayety which has been traditionally associated with it. The vast expanse of the Theresienwiese, a huge meadow on the outskirts of the city where the "Oktoberfest" has been held for more than a century, was covered with thousands of booths, as is the custom on this occasion. From one end to the other it reëchoed to the sound of steam organs and Bavarian peasant brass bands, and the shouts of showmen and "boosters" of all varieties of wares and entertainments. Floodlights and countless illuminated signs turned night into day. And when the late arrivals began to swell the dense crowd to overflowing, it seemed as though half the population of Munich was contained in the vast, surging throngs of chattering, laughing, joking men and women. In accordance with the democratic nature of the fair, artisans and laborers, shop assistants and clerks, business men, officials, lawyers and even grave, elderly professors mingled in the swirling, heaving multitude. There were no signs of superiority, no indications of boredom. The swings, the merry-go-rounds, the "figure 8," the fat woman and the Indian fire eater—all these century-old shows and stunts—were on hand to provide fun and merriment for the onlookers, and all who had come were determined to find good in everything.

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Swiss Gift To Germans

The organization of the German Red Cross recently received a touching letter from the wife of a chimneysweeper living in Schaffhausen, the little town on the Swiss side of the Rhine Falls. She had read in her Sunday paper, she writes, of the distress of the unemployed in a district in central Germany. She had discussed that matter with several other women and they decided to send the German Red Cross a small gift to be distributed among the most needy. The letter contained the sum of thirty-four marks.

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Practical Instruction

A large elementary school in the east of Berlin is fortunate in the possession of a very up-to-date and practical director. In addition to a "traffic classroom"—where the children are instructed in the order of the bewildering maze of city streets—a room for postal traffic has now been organized with the coöperation of the post-office authorities. Here the children learn how to address envelopes, weigh and stamp letters correctly, fill in postal orders and postal checks, and how to telephone; even the operation of the dial telephone, which is not yet general, is included in the curriculum. All this practical knowledge will certainly be appreciated by the children's parents, denoting for the latter a considerable saving of time. The children look forward with delight to the novel and interesting lessons, the culminating point of which is a visit, with the master, to a city post office in the quiet hours where the finishing touch is obtained.

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Moving Days In Berlin

All Berlin seems to be moving these days. In normal times this would be nothing unusual at this time of the year. But in the past fifteen years so few new apartments have been built owing to the war and the economic conditions in the years following it, that moving had become almost obsolete. The Germans had almost forgotten what furniture vans look like. The latter were used for everything but moving household goods, often merely as a convenient carrier of advertising posters. The heavy vans and their sturdy horses, or puffing "iron horses," however, came into their own again this fall. A general flight from the larger apartments has set in. People are flocking to the tiny flats which have been built of late. They are cheaper in rent, need less furniture, less upkeep and are quite modern. It has been suggested that the big empty flats be split up into a number of small apartments so as to find occupants for them.